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PRAVDA VIEWS GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE STATUS

PM291437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Geneva Forum"]

[Text] Geneva, 25 Apr -- The lesson of the last world war is that it is necessary to campaign jointly against war before it begins. This idea has permeated a whole series of speeches by participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

During the session the conference participants continued to examine such paramount questions as the banning of nuclear weapons tests, the prevention of nuclear war, the banning of chemical and radiological weapons, the prevention of the arms race in space, and so forth. A certain improvement in comparison with previous sessions was achieved by the creation of a number of conference auxiliary working bodies; however, as in recent years, the negative stance of the United States and its NATO partners continues to prevent any real progress in the cause of disarmament. The conference has adjourned until 11 June.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS AT UN OPPOSE SDI 'THREAT'

LD292216 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- At one with the scientific workers of the whole world, Soviet scientists are for outer space to be utilised exclusively for peaceful purposes, and not to be turned into a new source of serious military danger. This has been stated at a press conference at the U.N. Headquarters by Sergey Kapitsa, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat, and Mikhail Milshtein, deputy chairman of the Disarmament Committee of the Soviet Peace Committee. They pointed out a particular threat posed to the whole world by the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) which is being nurtured by the Reagan administration. It was emphasized that the realisation of the SDI would inevitably lead to destabilisation of the situation and to a new, virtually uncontrolled spiral of the arms race and to an increased danger of outbreak of a nuclear war.

PENTAGON TO CONVENE 'SECRET' CONFERENCE ON SDI

LD261648 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 26 TASS -- THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has learned that the Pentagon is going to convene in Huntsville, Alabama, a secret conference of representatives of the war industry to discuss practical aspects of the fulfilment of the program for the militarisation of space. According to the newspaper an organisation concerned with carrying through the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" set up in the Pentagon is now about to distribute more than 300 contracts. Moreover, the Pentagon has already given out ten contracts worth one million dollars each for preparatory work under the "Strategic Defence Initiative." All in all, Reagan's "star wars" program will cost, according to some estimates, 500 billion dollars.

Boston University Professor Walter Clemens has characterised Reagan's "initiative" as extremely provocative. He notes in an article published by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that the United States should seek ways to lesson tensions in relations with the USSR, to diminish the risk of accidental conflict, to reduce the danger posed by the arms race and to ease the burden it places on all the peoples of the world.

W. EUROPEANS FEAR 'LIMITED' NUCLEAR WAR-SDI LINK

LD291650 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

Western European public noticed with apprehension the direct link existing between U.S. plans of preparations for "star wars" with the Pentagon's concept of a "limited" nuclear warfare in Europe.

A prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany Horst Ehmke, speaking in the Bundestag a few days ago, stressed that a "limited nuclear war would become even more probable" as a result of the realization of U.S. plans for the development of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system.

And really, as follows from the concrete military preparations conducted by the Pentagon, the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of President Reagan is underlined by the same old course toward preparation for a nuclear war in a theater of combat operations in Europe, far from the territory of the United States. With the help of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense with space-based elements Washington hopes to acquire a possibility for delivering the first strike and doing so with impunity. A shield over the territory of the U.S.A. is called upon, in keeping with Washington's idea, to "make more acceptable" plans of unleashing a nuclear war in the European Continent, creating an illusion of impunity of the aggressor.

President Reagan's adviser and a well-known advocate of the concept of the possibility of U.S. victory in a nuclear war Colin Gray wrote in the spring issue of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS in 1984 that no matter how the United States refined its nuclear strategy oriented toward offensive operations it is absolutely clear that American society would not be able to withstand a retaliatory attack of the enemy. According to that "theoretician" a large-scale ABM defense over the United States should supplement the U.S. nuclear strategy oriented toward offensive operations so that with its help American society would withstand a retaliatory attack of the enemy.

The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger was no less outspoken on the purpose of the "Strategic Defense Initiative". Speaking in an interview to the NBC television company on March 23, 1983, he said that a U.S. ABM system should stamp out the fear of a retaliatory attack.

Even convinced "Atlantists" in Western Europe are beginning to admit that the realization of Washington's plans of preparations for "star wars" is fraught with disastrous consequences for the U.S. allies. Touching upon the prospects of heightened threat to the security of NATO countries as a result of the development of an ABM defense over the U.S.A., British Admiral James Eberle said that Europe is trying not to become an eternal scapegoat.

In his turn West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who very seldom raises doubts concerning Washington's military and political moves, said that a U.S. ABM system must not be allowed to erode the basic interests of European security.

A shield for the aggressor and a "limited" nuclear war for Europeans -- such is the essence of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative". Ever broader sections of the Western European public come to realize the extremely dangerous character of that military and political course of Washington.

PAPERS COMMENT ON RENEWAL OF WARSAW PACT

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM291405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Alliance of Brother-Peoples"]

[Text] Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union consistently advocates the elimination of the threat of war, the curbing of the arms race, and the conservation of peace. The socialist states' cohesive community, economic and defense might, and unity of actions in the international arena, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stressed, are an invincible force in the struggle for man's peaceful future.

The socialist community has the necessary potential to continue to strengthen socialism's positions in the world arena, to step up actions aimed at preventing nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact is a reliable instrument for safeguarding peace.

For 30 years now, the Warsaw Pact has reliably served the development and consolidation of its member states' all-around cooperation, the safeguarding of their security, the security and inviolability of their borders, and the joint elaboration and implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy course and has played an outstanding role in preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. The socialist states' fraternal combat alliance embodied in the Warsaw Pact appears to the whole world as the loyal defender of the peoples' revolutionary gains. This was reaffirmed with new force by the 26 April 1985 Warsaw meeting of the Pact countries' top party and state figures.

This meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, confirmed the unity of views of its participants on the key questions of European and world politics. The states represented at the meeting have never advocated the division of Europe and the world into opposing blocs, but as long as the NATO military bloc exists and as long as the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states, the meeting's communique says, will strengthen their combat alliance, at the same time stepping up the struggle for disarmament and peace and the overcoming of military blocs.

The fraternal countries are united in believing that the Warsaw Pact organization must continue to play an important part in defending the gains of socialism in Europe and the world and serve as a reliable instrument for the prevention of nuclear war and the consolidation of international security. Proceeding from this premise, they decided that the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 will remain in force for the next 20 years. For the contracting sides which fail to convey a statement to the Polish Government denouncing the Pact 1 year before this term expires, it will remain in force for a further 10 years.

The unanimous decision to extend the term of the Pact adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures was dictated by the need to safeguard the allied countries' reliable security and their close collaboration in international affairs. Proceeding from the degree of the threat of war, the Warsaw Pact states -- and the meeting in the Polish capital stated this quite clearly -- will continue to take the necessary measures to maintain their collective defense capability at the proper level. The states rallied by the Warsaw Pact reaffirmed to the whole world that they are not seeking to achieve military superiority, but will not allow military superiority over themselves.

The attainment of military-strategic equilibrium with the countries of the aggressive NATO bloc was an exceptionally important historical gain for the fraternal socialist countries. They will safeguard by every means this parity, achieved at a hard price, for the sake of peace. At the same time, the Warsaw Pact states indicated quite clearly that they advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest level.

The Warsaw meeting took place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II -- the most destructive and bloodiest in the history of mankind. Those taking part in the meeting highly rated the great importance of the freedom-loving peoples' victory over fascism, for which a high price was paid. The Soviet people, who made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, and the peoples of many other countries gave tens of millions of lives for the sake of victory. The memory of the fallen and our duty to the living and future generations, the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures taking part in the meeting said, demand that we should not forget the lessons of the war.

The U.S. ruling circles and other creators of the imperialist NATO bloc laid the foundation to the division of Europe and the postwar world. People there are advancing ever new aggressive doctrines, rapidly building up both nuclear and conventional armaments, and seeking to move the arms race into space in the hope of acquiring the opportunity to deliver a first nuclear strike and deliver it with impunity. All this obliges the communist and workers parties and governments of the fraternal socialist countries to be tirelessly concerned with further consolidating the Warsaw Pact.

The United States' actions in the international arena and its overt desire for social revenge and the establishment of world rule, its accelerated militarist preparations and, in particular, its development of "star wars" weaponry, are putting the modern world in a frenzy and are leading to the destabilization of the entire system of international relations and an even more acute political and military confrontation.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are stating again and again that they will firmly follow Lenin's course of peaceful coexistence, the course determined by its very socialist social system, socialist morality, and Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Addressing the Warsaw reception in honor of the participants in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reaffirmed the unvaried nature of the principled approach of the Communist Party and Soviet Government toward international affairs. The peaceful proposals and initiatives addressed to the United States and the other NATO countries were again set forth. Today, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, we appeal to all states of Europe and other continents to rise above their differences and become partners in the struggle against a new danger threatening all mankind -- the danger of nuclear annihilation.

This stance is firmly and unswervingly supported by all Soviet people. Their opinion is expressed in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan:

LONG LIVE THE SOVIET UNION'S LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY -- A POLICY OF CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND THE PEOPLES' SECURITY AND OF BROAD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION [passage published in upper case in original]

Soviet people warmly approve the results of the Warsaw meeting and the decision it took to extend the Warsaw Pact -- the reliable guarantee of the peaceful labor of the socialist states' fraternal peoples and an important factor in consolidating international security. The Soviet Army and Navy servicemen unanimously express their approval and support of the decisions taken in Warsaw.

Together with their brothers in arms -- the servicemen of the other socialist states' armies -- they are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty to defend the great gains of socialism.

Kuznetsov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM291550 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Apr 85 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov: "Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] A meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact member-states took place in Warsaw 26 April 1985. The participants examined the question of extending the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded on 14 May 1955 and signed a protocol on the extension of the treaty for the next 20 years with a subsequent extension for a further 10 years.

The Warsaw Pact has been extended on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, at a time when the Soviet people and the progressive public in Europe and all over the world are again turning to the lessons of the war.

These lessons teach us that everything that may shatter peace must be defused in good time, before it is too late.

They teach us to aim for disarmament as the most reliable material guarantee of world peace.

They teach us to act jointly in defending the common asset that is world peace.

These are the noble goals, common to all mankind, that the Warsaw Pact serves. Much credit is due to Europe's socialist countries and their defensive alliance, which is an instrument of peace and the prevention of war, for the fact that peace has reigned during the postwar decades on the continent where bloody catastrophes have twice broken out. And it is by no means an accident that when people in the West speak of a "peace offensive," they are referring to the Soviet Union and its socialist allies. In any case, hardly anyone would even think of applying this term to NATO.

If you look at the history of wars, it is easy to see that the clash of opposing coalitions has been the cause of many of them. This must not be forgotten. Nor must it be forgotten that NATO, an offspring of the "cold war," emerged as an instrument for an anticommunist "crusade" and for stifling the national liberation movement of peoples. And it emerged 6 years before the Warsaw Pact.

The fraternal alliance of socialist countries personifies not just military might capable of cooling some inordinately hot heads. It also personifies statecraft, political good will, and love of peace.

The Soviet Union once expressed its readiness to join NATO, since its leaders were giving assurances that we were supposedly dealing with an exclusively defensive organization. We were not accepted. We proposed concluding a peace pact. They would not do this, either. We intended, and still intend, to agree on not extending either military-political alliance's sphere of influence to states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Another rejection. Even now we are persistently proposing that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. We receive from the capitals of the NATO countries the same answer to this proposal that we received to all the previous ones: No, no, and no again.

And yet the Helsinki Final Act, which was also signed by the bloc's countries and whose 10th anniversary will be celebrated this summer, provides for the implementation of measures helping disarmament and the relaxation of military confrontation.

Soon, very soon, Washington and some other NATO countries' capitals started disavowing what they had signed in the Final Act in 1975.

Back in 1976, a year after the all-European conference. President G. Ford. who placed his signature on the Final Act, declared that he would no longer use the term "detente."

In 1977, President J. Carter announced the intention to equip U.S. troops in Europe with the neutron bomb.

In 1978, the U.S. Administration imposed on its NATO allies a decision on a 3-percent annual increase in military expenditures.

That same year, again at the U.S. Administration's insistence, a 15-year program on building up the bloc's military might was adopted.

In 1979, the White House refused to submit the Salt II treaty, which had been signed, for ratification by Congress. That same year, Washington secured NATO's approval for the nuclear missile "arms upgrading" decision.

In 1980, the concept of "limited" nuclear war in the Continent of Europe emerged on the other side of the ocean and was presented in the form of Presidential Directive 59.

In 1982, President R. Reagan, addressing the British Parliament, called for a "crusade" against the USSR.

In 1983, the transporting of Pershing II and cruise missiles from across the ocean to West Europe began.

That same year, the participants in the "Big Seven" meeting in Williamsburg (United States) announced their intention of establishing a broad -- involving Japan -- militarist coalition against the USSR and the other peace-loving states.

In 1984, NATO's military planning committee approved the doctrine of delivering non-nuclear strikes "against the second echelon" of the Warsaw Pact countries. That same year, the NATO countries belonging to the Western European Union lifted the ban on the production of strategic bomber aircraft and long-range missiles by the FRG.

All this, taken together, has resulted in the creation of an alarming international situation fraught with the threat of a nuclear clash.

Therefore, the peace-loving public has weighty reasons to make serious political complaints against the NATO leadership and its leader, Washington, for absolutizing military might and for tirelessly spurring on the arms race, which has created a threat to stability and security on a global scale; for their insatiable thirst to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries regardless of the cost.

The Soviet Union and its socialist allies are convinced that security is the core of East-West relations. It is the holy of holies when it comes to long-suffering Europe. Given reliable security, it will be easier to build interstate relations, to cooperate, to trade, and to maintain all kinds of contacts. Greater security means more trust, the shortage of which is now so acutely felt in international relations.

Security must be created and ensured through the joint efforts of both East and West. As far as the Warsaw Pact members are concerned, they have a specific military detente program for Europe. This program envisages Europe's total liberation from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, as well as from chemical weapons. It also envisages an entire range of other large-scale political and military measures, including the reduction of military expenditures by Warsaw Pact and NATO members and the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. The whole progressive world acclaims the latest major constructive initiatives proposed by the USSR: the decision to impose until November of this year a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and suspend the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Also the proposal that the USSR and the United States introduce, for the entire duration of the Geneva talks, a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space weapons and freeze their strategic offensive weapons.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the Soviet Union, proceeding from the tragic experience and lessons of the past, tells the West to think again about what could be done to prevent a new catastrophe whose consequences would bear no comparison with the human and material losses resulting from World War II. However, thus far Washington has shown no intention to respond with reciprocity.

The transatlantic power's leader is due to arrive in Europe in early May. There can be no doubt that he would have been a welcome guest had he come to the continent where fascism was routed as the heir and continuer of that line in American leadership whose implementation logically resulted in the United States' participation in the anti-Hitlerite coalition. It is only to be regretted that this is not so.

The Soviet Union does not entertain unfriendly feelings toward anyone, even those who forced it to cross swords with them. However, have some people in the West not gone too far in fanning hostility toward the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members?

The Soviet Union does not intend to lecture others about whom they should reconcile themselves with or commemorate and honor. However, no one can expect it to show tolerance toward attempts to glorify those guilty of starting the war or to elevate them to the pedestal of some kind of "national heroes." Nor will anyone ever see it reconcile itself with those for whom even 40 years have not been long enough to learn the lessons of the war, see reason, and give up all ideas of revenge or of recarving European borders.

The Soviet Union is prepared for real political reconciliation with the United States and the other NATO countries. The basis for this is as follows: Renunciation of confrontation and the use of force, equality and identical security, and joint participation in the halting of the arms race.

PRAVDA CITES REACTION TO WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

PM300836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS 28 April roundup: "Guarding Progress"]

[Text] The communist and workers parties and parliaments and governments of the Warsaw Pact countries will continue to struggle to deflect the threat of nuclear war from the world, end the arms race -- above all, the nuclear arms race -- on earth and prevent it in space, make the transition to disarmament, and resume the process of detente and cooperation in international relations. That is how the world public is assessing the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party figures and statesmen.

Commenting on the signing of the "Protocol on Extending the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955" and the speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at the reception in the Polish capital, the foreign mass media highly assess the readiness of the socialist countries represented at the meeting to develop peaceful dialogue with other states in a spirit of goodwill and trust and to organize broad international cooperation in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security.

"Always on the Path of the Leninist Peace Policy" "For the Sake of the Peoples' Life and Security," and "In the Interests of All Mankind" were the sort of headlines carried in the Polish newspapers. As TRYBUNA LUDU points out, the extension of the Warsaw Pact clearly reaffirms the unity and politico-defensive might of the states of real socialism.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO describes the protocol signed in the Polish capital as a historic act aimed at strengthening peace. This document, the newspaper continues, will go down in history as a supreme manifestation of state realism and strategic farsightedness and as a symbol of reason and humanism. The extension of the Warsaw Pact inspires confidence and hope because it has 30 years behind it in which the Warsaw Pact has defended the sovereignty, security, and inviolability of socialism's borders from threats, infringement, and aggression.

Gathering on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II -- the most destructive and bloody war in mankind's history -- Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes, the Warsaw meeting participants noted the great importance of the freedom-loving peoples' victory over fascism. The Soviet people, who made the decisive contribution to the rout of Hitlerism, and the peoples of many other countries laid down millions of lives for the sake of this victory. Our memory of the fallen and our duty to present and future generations require that we not forget the lessons of the war.

The states represented at the Warsaw meeting, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) stresses, advocate the development of all-around, equal, and mutually advantageous international cooperation. They were never advocates of the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. They continue to advocate the dissolution of their alliance and the NATO bloc and, as a first step, the dissolution of their military organizations. However, while the NATO military bloc exists and a threat remains to European and world peace, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance, at the same time strengthening the struggle for disarmament and peace.

The Warsaw Pact is the reliable buttress of peaceful creative labor in the countries of real socialism, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG states. History has known no other alliance like ours in which relations are founded on total equality and comradely mutual assistance among sovereign states. An alliance which is an alliance of peoples in the true sense of the word. An alliance which threatens nobody, but is wholly devoted to the defense of peace.

China's XINHUA agency sent a report from the Polish capital saying in particular that: "In his speech in Warsaw, M.S. Gorbachev reaffirmed the Warsaw Pact countries' common resolve to continue to seek ways of removing the dangers of war and expanding international cooperation. At the same time, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee warned that the Soviet Union has no choice but to take retaliatory measures, including the strengthening and improvement of offensive nuclear arms, if the United States continues preparations for the program of space defense, which has been dubbed 'star wars.' He also noted that the first round of the Soviet-U.S. talks that have just ended in Geneva has shown that the talks are proceeding with difficulty. He accused the United States of wishing to achieve the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike, and delivering it with impunity.

"With regard to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, the opinion was expressed that the USSR is entitled to expect the United States and the other Western countries to approach the assessment of the Soviet initiative more seriously."

The U.S. mass media are extensively commenting on the results of the Warsaw meeting. As AP stresses, the Soviet leader urged that space not be turned into a new source of the war threat, that strike space arms not be created, and that existing antisatellite systems be destroyed. At the same time, he proposed reaching agreement on the radical reduction of nuclear means and working in general toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet leader also hinted to the U.S. NATO allies that they should not join in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

"The head of the USSR delegation again came out with a proposal for a 25-percent reduction in strategic offensive arms," THE WASHINGTON POST reports. "Moscow would also have no objections to deeper reductions being reciprocally made. All this is possible if an arms race in space is not started."

Devoting a considerable part of his speech to East-West relations, the Soviet leader resolutely warned Washington of the negative consequences which the implementation of the plans to militarize space would have, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES stresses. The development of weapons for "star wars" is only just beginning, but it is already putting the modern world into a turmoil and leading to the destabilization of the entire system of international relations.

Making his first foreign trip as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev devoted a considerable portion of his Warsaw speech to the need to normalize East-West relations, a commentator from the French Antenne 2 TV stated.

A commentator from the West German ARD TV noted: "Moscow does not want to stop at a freeze of the nuclear potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It is insisting on a freeze being followed by cardinal reductions in nuclear arms."

It is hard not to agree with one of the main conclusion drawn in Warsaw: In the present international situation, it is more necessary than ever to pool the efforts of all peoples, states, and peace-loving forces -- irrespective of their political orientation -- to stop the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe, India's PATRIOT newspaper sums up. In prolonging the Warsaw Pact, the countries of real socialism have again expressed the firm conviction that war can and must be prevented by joint efforts. That is the peoples' will. The entire activity of the defensive alliance of socialist states is aimed at implementing it.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV'S RETURN TO MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 April in its First Edition carries on its front page a TASS report entitled "Soviet Delegation's Return," citing the Gorbachev-led delegation's return from the Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the TASS version published in the 29 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 11, revealing that the delegation was also met at the airport by "CPSU Central Committee members A.M. Aleksandrov, K.M. Bogolyubov, B.P. Bugayev, G.M. Korniyenko, N. Ye. Kruchina, V.F. Maltsev, O.B. Rakhmanin, and M.S. Smirtyukov."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS WORLD SITUATION ON MAY DAY

PM291337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Ideal Is Peace"]

[Text] May Day is approaching again. It will be the 40th May Day since that unforgettable time when the rumbling of the guns of World War II that reverberated over the world finally subsided.

Forty years have elapsed! In our fast-moving epoch, a tremendously long time. Four decades have changed the face of the earth and the face of our country beyond recognition. Reviewing the path that we have traveled during the postwar period, we have every right to be proud of what our hands have worked and our minds and hearts have created.

However, times does not stand still. And today, from the heights of economic and social progress, we clearly see not just our achievements, but also the goals confronting the Soviet people. A frank and meaningful discussion about these goals and the paths to be followed in building our future took place at the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Our tasks are large-scale, our goals noble, and our intentions humane. An affirmation of our party's strategic line rang out from the plenum rostrum: The supreme reason for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is to steadily, step by step, improve the people's well-being, improve all aspects of the Soviet people's lives, and create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual.

The policy that aims at man's well-being and is pursued for the good of man resolutely and uncompromisingly rejects anything linked in any way with the antithesis of civilization, namely inhumanity. Above all, it rejects war. "The Soviet Union repeats again and again that it will firmly steer the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence, which is determined by our social system, our morality, and our world outlook," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the plenum.

This course accords with the aspirations of all mankind. This is hardly surprising! The 20th century militarism has been excessively hard on people, and its mercilessness today, in the nuclear age, is truly infinite. There is no nation in the world that is not aware of this, just as there is no nation that wants war.

Reserves for preserving and strengthening peace do exist, and considerable ones at that. The united community of socialist countries which have been able -- relying on their economic and defense might -- to achieve and maintain a military-strategic equilibrium with the aggressive NATO bloc states represents an invincible force in the struggle for a peaceful future.

The potential of the world's peace-loving forces and antiwar and antinuclear movements is impressive. The strengthening solidarity between the forces of progress and democracy and the countries and peoples fighting for their freedom and independence acts as a barrier in the path of all kinds of adventures of a "local" or "regional" nature.

However, people who would like to take revenge on history have still not died out in the West. They would like to destroy socialism as a world social system. They would like to suppress the national liberation movements and silence the voice of social protest in their countries.

Is it not for this reason that people in the United States are preparing for "star wars" and stockpiling and improving nuclear weapons? Is it not for this reason that people on the banks of the Potomac are working to disrupt the strategic equilibrium between East and West?

The results are much in evidence. The situation in the world is troubled, even dangerous. And Soviet-American relations, this exceptionally important factor in international politics, are on the brink of acute tension from time to time.

We are not to blame for this in the least. Our ideal, the ideal of the socialist social system, is peace. It was proclaimed in 1917 by the Soviet power's first document -- the Decree on Peace. The Land of the Soviets has remained true to this ideal throughout its history.

We have never engaged in idle talk, but have always sought to translate the peace-loving principles of our foreign policy into reality. And we are ready to do so now, too. The CPSU Central Committee plenum has confimred that the USSR favors the further all-around expansion of multifaceted cooperation with the development countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We have also invariably favored and do favor the development of normal equitable relations with capitalist countries, carefully guarding the achievements of the period of detente.

A worthy place among them belongs to the important interstate document -- the Helsinki Final Act. It would unquestionably be conducive to the cause of peace if the 10th anniversary of the CSCE were to be marked by reaffirming in Helsinki, on behalf of all the signatories of the Final Act, the will to overcome dangerous tensions and develop peaceful cooperation and constructive principles in international life.

Such goodwill is not lacking where the Soviet Union is concerned. This is again borne out by the new Soviet peace initiatives recently put forward.

Our country has proposed that the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on the development of space weapons and freeze strategic nuclear arsenals for the duration of the Geneva talks. The proposals are honest and realistic. They do not impair the equilibrium in the correlation of forces between East and West and do not undermine anybody's security. Furthermore, demonstrating its goodwill, the USSR has even taken the responsible step of introducing a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending other countermeasures in Europe adopted in response to U.S. actions.

The aims that the Soviet Union pursues here are clear and specific. They are to strengthen universal security. They include the aim of ending the arms race and preventing it from spreading to space. The translation of our proposals into reality would contribute to a general thaw on the planet and bring nearer the achievement of mutually acceptable accords at the Geneva talks. This is the outcome that the Soviet Union is seeking; this is the outcome that peoples expect from Geneva.

It is for this reason that the new Soviet proposals were assessed throughout the world as important and constructive and met with the approval of the peace-loving public.

This is a natural reaction. A fruitful Soviet-American dialogue is necessary not only for the USSR and the United States; it is necessary for everyone. Opportunities to improve relations between the two states do exist. However, Soviet Union's goodwill alone is not enough to realize these opportunities. Honest U.S. reciprocity is necessary. And that, putting it mildly, is lacking up to now.

Facts speak for themselves. The people appointed by Washington to conduct the negotiations in Geneva are, at the same time, pushing new strategic arms programs through Congress. In violation of the preliminary understanding, in Geneva the U.S. side refuses to discuss the question of preventing the arms race in space. As for the USSR's new peace initiatives, the U.S. Administration replied "No" with the speed of light.

Thus, it is obvious that in certain U.S. circles the hope still prevails that the United States will be able to attain a dominant position in the world, above all in the military sphere. However, such ambitions are doomed to failure. No one is allowed to hold sway over the world or dictate his will to peoples, and no one will be allowed to do so. And until the United States introduces changes allowing for realities, the following CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan will ring out as the order of the times, the order of the epoch:

"Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle to remove the threat of world nuclear war, prevent the arms race in space, and end it on earth!"

U.S. TO AGAIN PRESSURE 'BIG SEVEN' ALLIES

LD272218 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 27 Apr 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- "A pompous performance is being prepared, to all appearances. The fresh 'review' of Atlantic solidarity' will cost two and a half million West German marks", Yevgeniy Bovkun, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Bonn, points out in the newspaper today.

Touching upon the upcoming summit meeting of the major capitalist states, the correspondent notes that "many observers in Bonn are convinced that the main concern of the 'Big Seven' will again be a face-lifting of the Western community rather than eliminating serious differences dividing its participants." The history of such meetings, beginning with Rambouillet and ending with London, has shown, the correspondent writes, that "the 'Seven' have always failed to provide a fundamental solution to their economic problems by means of joint declarations. The main cause of the setbacks has always been the policy of the United States.

In Versailles (1982), Yevgeniy Bovkun recalls, the "Seven" did not find a way out of the economic crisis because the USA openly wished to shift a greater part of its financial burdens onto the shoulders of the partners. As a result, on the eve of Williamsburg (1983) three trade wars at once were raging in the West -- "steel", "financial" and "agricultural" ones. Then Washington made up its mind to toughen the exports control law, trying to subordinate to the internal American legislation the activities of the West European companies. The partners had to swallow that bitter pill too. The London meeting (1984) was also unsuccessful. The agreement reached there on anti-protectionist measures has never been implemented in specific terms. The problem persists.

"It is an extremely acute one now too, the correspondent writes. "The partners are reproaching each other for protectionism and inobservance of the agreements reached earlier. Thus the West Europeans complain against the Americans and they jointly complain against the Japanese.

Yet the main source of exasperation and discontent in Western Europe is protectionism of the United States. The USA pursues an offensive export policy, in disregard of the GATT rules (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) while using most vigorous measures for the protection of its home market from the cheaper goods of its partners.

Washington also disregards the financial interests of its partners, trying to ensure economic recovery in the first place at their expense.

The high bank lending rates have undermined the foreign currency rates. At the same time the huge deficit of the American state budget remains a subject of concern for the partners of the USA".

"Unemployment remains one of the most painful problems", Yevgeniy Bovkun writes. "The unemployment rate in Italy and Britain is up to 14 per cent of the able-bodied population, in Canada -- more than 12 per cent, in France -- nearly 11 per cent, in the FRG -- ten per cent. And there is no light at the end of the tunnel."

"Most political observers in Bonn are convinced", the correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out, "that the "Big Seven" will confine themselves to superficial exchange of views. It is believed here that the USA will again use the opportunity to bring pressure on its allies both in the economic and in the political fields.

BOVIN DESCRIBES NATURE OF WARSAW PACT, NATO

LD291155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] As you know, on Friday, [26 April], the term of the Warsaw Pact was extended. I will recall that the Warsaw Pact was created 6 years after NATO. The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on 4 April 1949, and on the next day, 5 April, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- the newspaper of U.S. big business -- declared NATO to be, and I quote, a triumph for the law of the jungle over international cooperation on a world scale. By way of explaining this definition, the newspaper wrote: The supporters of the North Atlantic Treaty will perhaps protest against it being defined as the law of the jungle. However, profound analysis shows that the blanket of civilization that the treaty is wrapped in is a thin one. The treaty makes military might the decisive factor in international relations. This is how they described the North Atlantic Treaty. And if the law of the jungle has not managed to triumph on a world scale, then it is the Warsaw Pact that has played no small part in this. And it is particularly appropriate to recall this on the eve of the 40th anniversary of victory. Then we won the war; now we must win peace.

FORMER NATO, WARSAW PACT OFFICERS HOLD MEETING

LD262123 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Vienna April 26 TASS -- A meeting between former senior officers from the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states, which opened in Vienna today, is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory by the anti-Hitler coalition over Nazi Germany. The meeting, to last till April 28, deals the lessons and conclusions of the Second World War.

The organizers of the meeting announced that one of the aims of the international forum is to establish and consolidate contacts between people in the East and West on questions connected with upholding security and terminating the race of armaments.

INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZES AWARDED

LD301038 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- The Committee on International Lenin Peace Prizes held a meeting on April 25 with Academician Nikolay Blokhin in the chair.

The committee examined proposals for the awarding of International Lenin Peace Prizes for 1983-1984 and took a resolution which reads: "In recognition of the outstanding contributions made to the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace International Lenin Peace Prizes shall be awarded to: Indira Gandhi, stateswomen, public figure, prime minister of India (posthumously); Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; Josef Weber, political and public figure (FRG); Professor Jean-Marie Legait, president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, public figure (France); Luis Vidales, poet, writer, public figure (Colombia); Eva Palmer, public figure (Sweden)."

The resolution was signed by Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the committee (USSR) and committee members: Aruna Asaf Ali (India), Herve Bazin (France), Nguyen Thi Binh (SRV), Miriam Vire-Tuominen (Finland), Renato Guttuso (Italy), Zoilo Marinello (Cuba), James Aldridge (Britain), Boris Paton (USSR), Nikolay Ponomarev (USSR), Gisele Rabesahala (Madagascar), Jozef Cyrankiewicz (Poland), Aleksandr Chakoviskiy (USSR).

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD261502 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 26 Apr 85

["For Stronger Solidarity of Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Imperialist forces pursue a policy of armed intervention, dictate and neocolonialist expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They are to blame for dramatically heightened international tensions and the threat of a nuclear catastrophy, said Mirza Ibragimov, a Soviet author and chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. He addressed a plenary meeting of that Soviet public organization with a mass membership.

The speaker reaffirmed the support of Soviet people for the world public movement against the aggressive plans and militarist preparations of imperialism, against the policy of destabilization and intervention in the affairs of the developing countries.

Public figures who took part in the plenary meeting condemned in their speeches plans of neocolonialists to aggravate economic difficulties of the developing countries and shift on them the burden of the economic crisis of capitalism.

The speakers at the meeting reaffirmed solidarity of Soviet people with the struggle of Arab countries to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for a just settlement in the Middle East. We whole-heartedly support the Arab people of Palestine in its struggle for self-determination and the establishment of a state of its own, the speakers emphasised.

They denounced the U.S. policy of creating an aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, militarizing the Pacific and Indian Oceans and using Pakistan for destabilizing the situation in South Asia.

Soviet public figures conveyed cordial congratulations to the Afghan people on the occasion of the 7the anniversary of the April Revolution. They sent a message of congratulations to the people of Vietnam on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its historic victory -- complete liberation of the country.

The speakers demanded that the racist regime of South Africa terminate mass reprisals against anti-apartheid fighters and its aggressive actions against the neighboring African states. The meeting expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against colonial and racist oppression.

WPC STATEMENT MARKS SRV VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

LD291035 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Helsinki April 29 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following statement on tenth anniversary of Vietnam's victory against U.S. aggression

The tenth anniversary of the complete victory of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam is being celebrated this year through the world. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people had become a mighty symbol in the sixties and early seventies of the world struggle for peace, social justice, national independence and prevention of nuclear war. The Vietnamese struggle in a unique manner gave a momentous fillip to the world peace movement and unfailing inspiration to the peace workers in all parts of the world to intensify the peace offensive against the makers of war, U.S. imperialism and its allies. The world peace movement found in the Vietnamese struggle a rallying point that helped it to spread to the United States of America itself. Tens of thousands of U.S. Americans demonstrated inside their country to stop the U.S. Administration's criminal war in Vietnam and in its own way helped to bring it to an end.

The Vietnamese people's spring offensive in 1975 marked not only a victory against the U.S. aggressors but also brought to an end the more than a century of colonialist and neo-colonialist domination over Vietnam and restored its independence, freedom and unity.

While celebrating the victory of the Vietnamese people, it has to be remembered that the U.S. Government and other reactionary and hegemonistic forces did not accept this victory and have carried out new acts of provocation and aggression against the Vietnamese people to undermine the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam during the last decade.

Vietnam today is struggling to heal the wounds of U.S. aggression, which included massive use of chemical weapons, to build a new society in the midst of new threats to its independence and sovereignty emanating from the imperialists and the reactionary forces.

This is therefore an occasion not only to salute the Vietnamese people for their heroic struggle and sacrifices but also to extend international solidarity with them to face their present problems of national reconstruction which are exacerbated by new threats. It is also worth recalling the commitment by the U.S. President Nixon in writing in a letter to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to pay Vietnam the sum of three billion, two hundred and fifty million dollars as war reparations, under article 21 of the Paris agreements signed by the two countries on 27 January 1973. The world must demand that the U.S. fulfil this commitment and pay this amount to Vietnam and desist from new conspiracies against the Vietnamese people.

INDONESIA GREETED ON BANDUNG CONFERENCE

PM291021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Esteemed Mr Minister, please accept our congratulations on the anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries, which Indonesia played a prominent role in organizing.

We express the hope that the idea of Bandung, proclaimed 30 years ago, will continue to serve the cause of the peoples' national liberation struggle, the development of peaceful, equal cooperation between states, and the strengthening of international security.

The USSR Foreign Ministry.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BREACHING HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

PM292119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Uninvited Guardians" -- passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Zealous messengers of the U.S. Congress have recently been seen delivering to the officers of senators and representatives the latest batch of bulky volumes which State Department functionaries have been sweating to produce. This was the annual human rights report running to 184 (!) pages. As usual, the U.S. ruling elite give a good dressing down to those states whose social systems displease these self-styled guardians, whereas those whose systems suit them are praised.

Just who authorized the U.S. Administration to act as judge and jury in such an important matter? What moral right does it have to do that? Finally, what is the aim of those who lay claim to the role of world arbiter in international affairs? The peace-loving public is entitled to ask all these questions on the eve of the remarkable date, only 3 months away, of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Ten years is quite a long time and the human memory is not perfect. Furthermore, many people, particularly in the United States and its allies, where the mass media either did not publish the Final Act or only printed extracts, have a very vague idea about this most important and truly historic document. This factor is being used by those who cite the act in pursuit of their present unseemly aims.

Yet the aim that 10 years ago guided the participants in the all-European conference was clearly formulated in the first few lines of the Final Act -- it is TO HELP TO IMPROVE RELATIONS AMONG STATES AND PROVIDE THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH THEIR PEOPLES CAN LIVE IN GENUINE AND LASTING PEACE, PROTECTED AGAINST ALL THREATS OR ATTEMPTS MADE AGAINST THEIR SECURITY.

The conference Final Act opens with a Declaration of Principles, which the participating states resolved to use as a guide in their reciprocal relations and which represents a genuine charter for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Here are its fundamental principles:

-- sovereign equality and respect of rights inherent in that sovereignty;
-- the nonuse of force or threat to use force;
-- inviolability of borders;
-- the territorial integrity of states;
-- peaceful settlement of disputes;
-- noninterference in internal affairs;
-- respect of human rights and basic freedoms;
-- equality and the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny;
-- cooperation among states;
-- conscientious fulfillment of commitments according to international law.

"All the principles set out above," the Declaration said, "are of paramount importance and, consequently, will be applied equally and strictly, each of them being interpreted in the light of the others."

Let us now look at how the current U.S. Administration's practice is at variance with those principles. First let us recall the "State of the Union" message, its program document, that the re-elected President Ronald Reagan delivered to Congress last February: "We have again assumed our historic mission of being the leader of the free world; our mission is to foster and defend freedom and democracy and to spread those ideals wherever possible..."

Freedom and democracy, words dear to the heart of everyone, are used in this speech by the President simply to cover up the very dangerous scheme of turning our entire planet into a U.S. trust territory, primarily to realize the insane and futile dream of trying to wipe socialism from the face of the earth.

The real essence of this scheme was frankly set out by R. Reagan in a whole series of speeches delivered during his first term of office:

-- We will write communism off as a regrettable and painful chapter in mankind's history...

-- We will leave Marxism-Leninism on the garbage heap of history...

-- We no longer adhere to a defensive position. That is why I called for a worldwide "crusade" in my recent speech in the British Parliament...

-- We should go on the offensive, armed with a strategy of the struggle for freedom (?) on the forward frontiers...

All this bellicose rhetoric, somewhat muted during the 1984 election campaign but brought into play again after the elections, is openly contrary to the path of peaceful coexistence proclaimed in the all-European conference's Final Act. Washington is again openly propagandizing the scheme for U.S. world supremacy now. "America," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated in a speech in San Francisco last February in which he developed the ideas proclaimed by the President in his message to Congress, "must (!) be the leader of the free world. There is no one else who can take our place..."

"It would appear hard to find a man who understands better than President Reagan the need for the velvet glove of diplomacy concealing a strong military fist" -- that was how Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, speaking at virtually the same time as Shultz, expressed his bellicose colleague's political doctrine, which has been adopted in Washington.

The noisy rhetoric is followed by real actions: a truly unrestrained nuclear arms race, preparation to create space weapons, the further development of a network of military bases encircling the globe, and the creation of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces" -- a special, 300,000-strong army ready at all times to rush into any country declared a "zone of U.S. national interests."

As the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, the United States openly claims the "right" to interfere absolutely everywhere and ignores or directly flouts the interests of other countries and peoples, the traditions of international contacts, and existing treaties, agreements, and accords, including the all-European conference Final Act.

When signing that document on 1 August 1975, the then U.S. President G. Ford was adopting on behalf of his country a commitment to respect every state's right to freely choose and develop its own political, social, economic, and cultural systems and, equally, the right to establish its own laws and administrative rules.

The present U.S. Administration has crudely violated that commitment by carrying out military intervention in Grenada, taking part in Israel's shameful military action against Lebanon, and launching undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and other states.

By signing the all-European conference Final Act, the then U.S. President G. Ford pledged himself to regard all borders of countries participating in that conference as inviolable and to refrain from all demands or actions aimed at seizing part or all of their territory. The present U.S. Administration, ignoring that pledge, openly states that it does not regard the existing European borders as "final" and, furthermore, supports the revanchist claims of those who would like to redraw them.

By adopting a commitment on noninterference in states' internal affairs, the then U.S. President G. Ford was renouncing on his state's behalf all activity aimed at the forcible overthrow of their regimes. The present U.S. Administration has elevated subversive activity, directed against countries displeasing to Washington, to the rank of official state policy.

What, for example, is the significance of the following statement by the present U.S. President at a press conference on 20 October 1983: "COVERT OPERATIONS ARE A COMPONENT OF THE AUTHORITIES' ACTIONS. A COUNTRY WHICH BELIEVES THAT ITS INTERESTS ARE BEST SERVED BY CONDUCTING SUCH ACTIVITY HAS A RIGHT (?!) TO CONDUCT SUCH ACTIVITY." At the same press conference it was bluntly stated that America's goal abroad is to install regimes favorable to Washington, the bloody South Korean regime being cited as an example.

The U.S. President returned to that thesis on 6 February 1985 when stating that it is the duty (?) of the United States and other countries to support "those who are waging the struggle" against governments whose policies are displeasing to Washington. These are no idle words. I shall cite just one example: as WASHINGTON POST special correspondents B. Woodworth and C. Babcock reported in a 13 January analytical article based on irrefutable facts, "THE CIA'S PROVISION OF COVERT ASSISTANCE TO THE AFGHAN REBELS HAS TURNED INTO THE LARGEST U.S. COVERT OPERATION OF THE POST-VIETNAM ERA."

This year Washington is going to spend $250 million, or over 80 percent of the CIA's entire covert operations expenditure, on secret operations against the Afghan Government with which, incidentally, the United States maintains diplomatic relations. To that sum, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, it is necessary to add another $200 million, which will be provided by "three friendly countries in the Near East" and Asia under an accord with the United States. Next year it is planned to spend $600 million on subversive activity against the legitimate Afghan Government!

The undeclared war which the United States is waging against Nicaragua represents a flagrant violation of the commitment adopted in Helsinki on non-interference in states' affairs. With what cynicism the current U.S. President demands that Congress release resources for waging that "secret" war! These actions by Washington contradict the basic principles and norms of international law, the basic provisions of the UN Charter, and fundamental international agreements and accords. One cannot fail to see that this truly predatory practice is a direct threat to the independent existence not only of Nicaragua but also of all countries in Latin America.

These facts show how crudely the U.S. Administration breaches the most important accords enshrined in the all-European conference Final Act.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated, continues to advocate, and will go on advocating the strict observance of those accords. As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, the CPSU Central Committee proceeds from the premise that the interstate documents of the detente period, including the Helsinki Final Act, have not lost their significance. Those documents are an example of how international relations can be built if people are guided by the principles of equality and identical security and the realities which have taken shape in the world, and if people do not strive for advantages but rather seek mutually acceptable solutions and accords.

In connection with the 10th anniversary of the all-European conference it would be useful if the states which signed the Final Act were to reaffirm in Helsinki their will to overcome the dangerous tension and develop peaceful cooperation and constructive initiatives in international life.

How will this idea be treated in Washington by those people who, in the role of uninvited guardians of Europe and, indeed, of the whole world, are so fond of expatiating on the theme of the importance of observing the Final Act? We must wait and see!

KORNILOV ON REAGAN'S 'TRIBUTE' TO THIRD REICH

LD301011 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 30 Apr 85

["Ronald Reagan: Paying Tribute to the 'Third Reich'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Two reports from Washington simultaneously came off the teleprinters. The first one says that according to a spokesman of the White House, the President of the United States has no intention of altering the programme of his ten-day trip to Europe which includes the visit to the Nazi military cemetery in Bitburg, the FRG. The second report says that American veteran of the past war, former commander of a company J. Glickman who was wounded in the Ardennes over 40 years ago, said that unless the programme of the President's trip starting April 30 is changed, he will return to the government the Purple Heart Order, a silver medal and other military awards with which he had been decorated for his part in the battles against fascists, the awards for which he paid with his blood.

The White House statement was welcomed perhaps only in Bonn and by the revanchist "Land associations" on the banks of the Rhine while the indignation of the American war veteran is shared by thousands, hundreds of thousands of people.

Now that the White House is faced with the mounting waves of indignation and protests, the Washington and Bonn sponsors of "operation Bitburg" are manoeuvering in every way, are trying to put a good face on the matter by means of propaganda gimmicks, moreover, to cover up an unsavoury political gamble. At first they were making assurances that they could not discern the signs on snow-bound tombs in Bitburg. But the snow has long since melted. However, the FRG authorities, the Bitburg Burgomaster, showing surprising "lack of information", are swearing that they do not have "detailed data" as to who is buried at the cemetery. Then we shall take the trouble to remind to those gentlemen some facts that have already been published by the international press.

Buried in Bitburg is a certain Otto Franz Bengel, a sergeant of the Nazi troops, who had been presented by Hitler with an Iron Cross for the killing of ten American soldiers.

Buried there is also Eugen Schuler, a member of the secret Nazi police from whose ranks Gestapo men and wardens of concentration camps were selected. Buried there are SS men who fought at the Ardennes and who were executing American prisoners of war in Malmedy, Belgium, punitive forces from the Second SS Armoured Division -- butchers of Oradour, the French village, where nearly one thousand people, including women and children, were shot to death or burned live. It is at those tombs that the American President is going to place wreaths.

In an effort to dampen the indignation, the White House talks about the "act of reconciliation" with which, according to him, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism should be marked, is rehashing the postulate that the Hitler soldiers buried at Bitburg were, allegedly, "victims of nazism" themselves. In this connection it would not be amiss to ask with whom this reconciliation should be? Should it be the reconciliation with aggressors and murderers who drenched Europe with blood, with inventors of gas chambers, creators of Dachau and other death camps in which hundreds of thousands of people were exterminated? By the way, the President of the United States refused to visit Dachau saying that he has no wish to reopen old wounds, as if his bowing to the tombs of fascists will not reopen the wounds of millions of fighters against nazism.

The "act of reconciliation: Washington-style looks very strange indeed. It looks not so much as reconciliation but as exoneration of nazism, the insult to the memory of those who gave their lives in the struggle against brown plague, as the French L'HUMANITE writes with full ground today. As to cynical attempts to exonerate fascist butchers as "victims of nazism," this is an old trite gimmick. Back at the trial at Nuremberg the Nazi war criminals, seeking to avoid the retribution they deserved, attempted to assert that they were only "fulfilling the Fuhrer's orders." The American prosecutor, just as the prosecutors of other allied powers, members of the anti-Hitler coalition, refuted the subterfuges of the butchers.

About half a century ago Hitlerite brasshats, many of whom are buried at Bitburg, launched their aggression. It is well known how that aggression ended. It is no secret, however, that far from everybody learned the lessons of history, that mad Hitlerite ideas of world supremacy are now harboured by certain circles in the West who regard force as all but the sole "argument" of their foreign policy. It is a grim and alarming symbol that a base of the U.S. Air Force is situated close to the Bitburg cemetery where the chief of the White House is heading. It is precisely there that one of the launchpads is situated with the use of which those who are now striving to recarve the political map of the world intend to threaten sovereign countries and peoples with first-strike weapons. Are not the tributes to Nazis whose tombs are shadowed by U.S. nuclear missiles a direct encouragement to those circles and forces in the FRG who are pining for the Nazi past and are still dreaming of altering history?

Sacrilege is the only right way to describe the tribute of the President of the United States to the "Third Reich."

TASS NOTES SHULTZ SPEECH ON VIETNAM ANNIVERSARY

LD261544 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 26 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz addressed members of staff of the U.S. State Department in connection with the tenth anniversary of failure of the United States' Vietnam venture. The speech of the head of foreign policy department showed again that they in Washington failed to learn correct lessons from the defeat in South East Asia and continue banking on international brigandage, on direct armed interference in the affairs of other countries.

In his speech the secretary of state went so far as to start openly glorifying the United States' dirty aggression against the Vietnamese people. He has not said a word either about genocide that was committed by the U.S. military against Vietnam's population or about the tragedies of Vietnamese villages that were razed to the ground, or about heavy bombings during which everything living was destroyed on vast areas, or about wide use of chemical weapons and napalm.

It follows from the speech of the secretary of state that U.S. troops have not committed these and many other documentedly proved crimes which have been condemned by entire humanity. To listen to Mr. Shultz, it turns out that U.S. soldiers who were perpetrating atrocities on the land of others are all but "heroes" who were fighting "for freedom, human dignity and justice" while those who had sent them to fight were guided only by the striving to "save democracy".

The secretary of state glorified the past crimes of the U.S. military in Vietnam in order to justify the aggression that is committed by the United States now. This time against the Nicaraguan people. Our goals in Central America are like those we had in Vietnam, George Shultz said. Just as in the times of the Vietnam war, Washington, in order to justify its interference, is making a recourse to a deliberate lie about a "menace" that allegedly comes from Nicaragua.

George Shultz said in this connection that just as the Vietnamese Communists, the Sandinists represent a threat for their neighbours. Meanwhile, Washington describes as "freedom fighters" the gangs of thugs who are trained by the CIA and who are slaying peaceful people of Nicaragua. Shultz went so far as to describe Somoza men as all but "saviors" of the Nicaraguan people. He made no secret of the fact that the Reagan administration will be pressing as hard as it can to allocate more millions of dollars for those thugs, against which even the U.S. Congress declares.

The comparison of the United States aggression in Vietnam with the course with regard to Nicaragua, which, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, is the first such comparison drawn by a representative of the U.S. Administration, is a direct admission of the fact that Washington is preparing for an armed intervention against the country whose policy does not suit it. But if parallels are to be drawn, it should be reminded to those who harbour aggressive plans against Nicaragua how the Vietnam venture ended for the United States. Tens of thousands of U.S. troops were killed in the Vietnam venture which will remain forever a stain on the international reputation of the USA.

LARGE BUILDUP OF 'SPECIAL PURPOSE' TROOPS CITED

LD290709 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantosov reports:

The Reagan administration is going ahead with the buildup of the numerical strength and combat potential of its special purpose troops without precedent in peacetime. These troops are intended to conduct covert armed operations outside the USA, primarily in the developing countries, a report released by the American Centre for Defence Information says. Since 1981 the numerical strength of those forces has grown by 30 percent to reach almost 15,000, or 32,000 if we add up the reserves. The administration requested under the 1985 budget 600 million dollars to ensure their operations. The authors of the report warn against the grave danger of the Reagan administration's buildup of special-purpose troops. They point out that the operations of those troops are outside congressional control so that they can be used to conduct covert armed operations without the knowledge of the law-makers.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTARY HAILS DPRK INITIATIVES

PM290931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Rostov "International Commentary": "From a Position of Goodwill"]

[Text] For more than 3 decades now, through the fault of Washington and its Seoul underlings, the Korean peninsula has been split in two; a single people and country are divided into North and South. This situation fully accords with the interests of U.S. strategists, who have turned South Korea into a forward bridgehead, deploying a 40,000-strong occupation corps here, equipped with both conventional and nuclear weapons. This situation also suits the South Korean leadership, for whom U.S. bayonets, dollars, and an atmosphere of total terror are the main, and perhaps the only, condition of existence. However, this runs fundamentally counter to the Korean people's vital aspirations and the noble desires of all progressive forces, which are fighting for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

The DPRK's policy is a shining example of consistency in this struggle, of a constructive approach to the resolution of foreign policy tasks, and of goodwill. Opposed to the forces of imperialism and reaction's attempts to kindle tension on the Korean peninsula, harden the confrontation, and perpetuate the division of Korea, there is the DPRK's firm resolve to prevent the situation from slipping toward the danger point, to defend peace, and to unite the country.

The DPRK's numerous peace-loving initiatives are meeting with growing support in the world. The world's progressive public welcomed the economic talks between North and South which began last year on a proposal from Pyongyang and the talks through the Red Cross, seeing them as a good sign for the establishment of fruitful dialogue. How did Seoul respond? With the biggest U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers in history, in the course of which they rehearsed tactics for a preemptive strike against the North and operations under the conditions of nuclear war, and with a new upsurge of militarist hysteria and a campaign of lies and slander against the DPRK.

This position on the part of the South Korean authorities, which is encouraged by their Washington patrons, fully reflected Seoul's true aspirations, which are directed toward wrecking the dialogue and making the tension in North-South relations permanent.

Despite this, guided by goodwill and the desire to strengthen stability on the Korean peninsula, at its April session the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly put forward a major new peace-loving initiative -- a proposal on holding North-South parliamentary talks by way of a measure to create preconditions which could be a turning point in improving the situation and achieving national consensus and trust. At these talks, it was noted at the session, it would first of all be necessary, by way of a practical measure, to discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration on nonaggression in the interests of the relaxation of tension and the improvement on the North-South relations.

The DPRK's new proposal has met with a wide international response. The progressive world public unanimously assessed it as a major contribution to the cause of ensuring security in the Korean peninsula and in the Far East in general. The DPRK's peace initiatives have met with active support in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

During the talks which Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, held in Moscow with Soviet leaders, mention was made of the USSR's solidarity with the DPRK's proposals aimed at lessening tension on the Korean peninsula and at the country's peaceful unification on a democratic basis, and the Soviet side reaffirmed its readiness to consistently and actively support the DPRK's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for ridding it of nuclear weapons.

A peaceful future for a united democratic Korea -- that is the will of the Korean people, on whose side are the sympathies of millions of people all over the world.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TALKS, VISIT

SK261152 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] In this hour, we will present an interview by a station reporter with Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign affairs minister of the DPRK, who is now visiting the Soviet Union, regarding the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording] [Unindentified reporter] Would you, Comrade Foreign Minister, tell us about the (?outcome) of your talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?

[Kim Yong-nam] I am very satisfied with being able to outstandingly conclude my current visit to the Soviet Union. We will be leaving the Soviet Union soon with an unforgetable and deep impression. I have come to the Soviet Union with the honorable mission of conveying a personal letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, addressed to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I have been able to successfully perform my responsible and honorable mission of conveying the letter by directly meeting esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to convey it to him.

Receiving the personal letter from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed deep gratitute to the great leader and asked me to convey his warm greetings and wishes to the leader.

Despite his busy schedule, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev kindly allowed us time to meet him and made outstanding statements on the need to further expand and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union:

Today, our country is actively working to implement the decisions of the historic talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Soviet party and state leaders and the agreements reached at these talks, which were held when he made an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union last May. Comrade Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with this.

Through talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, I became firmly convinced that relations between our two countries will constantly expand, strengthen, and develop at a new higher stage in the future.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will advance only along the road of further development, thanks to the particular concerns of leaders of the parties and Governments of Korea and the Soviet Union.

[Reporter] Comrade Kim Yong-nam, how do you evaluate the outcome of the talks held between you and Comrade Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister?

[Kim] We are also very satisfied with the results of the talks between us and Comrade Gromyko. The talks were successfully held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely (?ties). At the talks, we exchanged opinions and views not only on the need to continuously strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in many fields -- political, economic and cultural -- but also on questions of international affairs of common concern. We reached complete agreement on all questions discussed at the talks. We are very pleased with this.

We also signed a treaty on border crossings between Korea and the Soviet Union and a consular agreement between the two countries. These documents, which vividly reflect the close and fraternal relations between our two countries, have vigorously demonstrated great Korean-Soviet friendship to the world.

We firmly believe that [words indistinct] will contribute to further strengthening our (?traditional) friendship and cooperation.

[Reporter] Comrade Foreign Minister, you visited two SSR's and had talks there with leaders and other social figures in the republics. Would you tell us about the impression that you received from them?

[Kim] We visited the Georgian and Moldavian SSR's. We met many leaders of these republics and had useful talks with them. We also received particular welcome and hospitality from the people. We were able to witness once again that the people in the republics treasure friendship with the Korean people very much, and see that the fraternal friendship of the people in the republics toward the Korean people is deep and sincere.

While visiting the two republics, we felt as if we were in our fatherland. This is because we strongly witnessed the fraternal friendship shown by the people. Through our visit to the two republics -- Georgia and Moldavia -- we were able to witness the great victory of the Leninist nationalities policy. We also witnessed not only the invincible might of the Soviet people, firmly rallied around the CPSU, but also the fact that the Soviet people are accelerating the struggle for the completion of developed socialism.

The proud appearances of the Georgian and Moldavian peoples, who are demonstrating their creative efforts to greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the 27th CPSU Congress with high political zeal and new labor exploits, left us with an unforgettable impression.

We will be leaving the USSR with the firm belief that only victory awaits the future of the Georgian people, the Moldavian people, and all Soviet people, who are vigorously advancing under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, following the decision of the CPSU extraordinary plenum.

We boundlessly rejoice over this. [Passage indistinct]

The great Korean-Soviet friendship will be immortal. That is the end of my answers to your questions. [end recording]

PROSPECTS FOR JAPANESE-SOVIET RELATIONS DISCUSSED

PM291444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Speaking of Desire for Dialogue; PRAVDA Own Correspondent Reports From Tokyo"]

[Text] 28 Apr -- Almost every postwar Japanese prime minister has striven to mark his term of office as head of government with some kind of major political decision by which he would make his remark in the country's history, and, as a rule, has subsequently retired. N. Kishi, for instance, raised Japanese-U.S. military cooperation to a qualitatively new level on the basis of the "security treaty." I. Hatoyama showed initiative in the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. E. Sato obtained the return of Okinawa to Japan. K. Tanaka organized relations with the PRC. Definite political forces in the country were behind each of these achievements. They continue to play a great role in Japan's domestic and foreign policy today and influence various aspects of its life.

Y. Nakasone, the present prime minister, is well known for promising to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" almost as soon as he took up his post. The promise was greeted with approval in Washington and in certain circles within Japan, but alarmed most of the country's population and caused serious concern in neighboring states. The premier took this into account and has not resorted to this comparison even once in the last 2 years. Assurances of the Japanese Government's desire for peace, the reduction of tension, and cooperation and good-neighborliness with all countries have begun to appear increasingly often in his statements and speeches.

Last year and the start of this year have seen increased emphasis on the Soviet theme in Japanese foreign policy. The government and press have begun to speak persistently of the need for dialogue with the Soviet Union and of extricating Japanese-Soviet relations from the stagnation which they have experienced in recent years. Foreign Minister S. Abe has declared the development of dialogue with the USSR to be one of the main avenues of his activity. The purpose of diplomacy, the prime minister stated, lies precisely in seeking a way out of the prevailing situation by continuing dialogue and talks with the most difficult partner. "I intend to find the key to this way out by persistently and tirelessly continuing dialogue," he said. Local journalistic circles frequently assert that Y. Nakasone's dearest wish is for a marked improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations which would allow him also to make his mark on Japan's postwar history.

I want to note several peculiarities in the spotlighting of the "Soviet direction" as one of the most important aspects of Japanese foreign policy. It is made out that Tokyo is the initiator of the development of dialogue and, on that basis, of Japanese-Soviet relations as a whole. It seems to have been forgotten here that it was precisely in the years when relations between the two countries had reached their lowest point through the fault of the Japanese side that the Soviet Union came out with a whole series of constructive initiatives aimed at developing ties with Japan, strengthening friendship and cooperation with it, and reducing tension in the Far East. These were all rejected out of hand by the Japanese side. Yet these initiatives remain in force even now.

When speaking of the desire for dialogue, Tokyo does not recall that dialogue was unilaterally broken off by Japan. It was on the "initiative" of its leading circles that political contacts, economic talks, and meetings of commissions for scientific and technical cooperation were curtailed. Japan was involved in economic sanctions against the USSR. Thus the "key" to the renaissance of Soviet-Japanese relations is buried in these obstructions, and they will have to be cleared away in order to reach it.

Tokyo also has a peculiar understanding of what is proclaimed there as the aim of dialogue. Contrary to common sense and political realism, they are nurturing the illusion that in the process of dialogue it will be possible to talk round the Soviet Union and secure a change in its stance on the so-called "northern territories problem" (the term given by Japanese ruling circles to the groundless and illegal territorial claims against the USSR), and also to prompt the USSR to change its assessment of Japanese policy in this part of the world and turn a blind eye to the dependence of Japan's foreign policy and military course on Washington.

Statements and declarations about the "growth of the Soviet threat" are commonplace in official Japanese circles, but these circles are very offended when talk turns to the alarm and concern in neighboring countries including the Soviet Union, at the steady buildup of Japan's own military efforts. We threaten no one, our interlocutors state. We have no long-range missiles, bombers, and aircraft carriers, which are one of the main components of offensive forces, they assert. Yes, there are none as yet, but 5 years ago there were no separate tank subunits in Japan. Now there are and they are stationed on Hokkaido. Japan did not have rockets powerful enough to launch earth satellites with the most modern payloads. Now it does. Today it does not have cruise missiles, but tests have already been held and preparations are being made for their production by Japan.

Over the past 5 years its armed forces have indeed not grown in size, but the spending on maintaining them has leaped by almost 50 percent. They are increasingly being equipped with the latest combat hardware.

With official Tokyo's tacit consent, Japanese territory and its waters and airspace are being increasingly actively saturated with delivery vehicles for U.S. nuclear weapons and command and communications centers for their use.

In the opinion of military observer K. Ogawa, author of the book. "The U.S. Army in Japan" recently published here, on the country's territory there are at least seven U.S. military bases where nuclear weapons are stored. Japan is being systematically turned into a forward bridgehead for the U.S. nuclear missile strategy, and its people are being turned into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

During his recent visit across the ocean, Prime Minister Y. Nakasone assured the U.S. President of his "understanding" and "support" for the "star wars" idea. The support for the U.S. program to militarize space is being given, so the authorities explain, "in accordance with the provisions of the Japanese-U.S. 'security treaty," which is thus raising military cooperation between the two countries to cosmic heights.

All this "background" can hardly be termed favorable for a dialogue with a great neighboring country.

At the same time, the Japanese public's desire for peaceful cooperation with the USSR is great. Public opinion polls conducted by the mass media recently show that since the government started talking of the paramount importance of the Soviet direction in Japanese foreign policy, support for the prime minister in the country has started to grow. The poll figures would obviously be even more impressive if the words were followed by action. We are pretending, a Japanese journalist acquaintance told me figuratively, that we are prepared to respond in kind to the hand of friendship held out by the Soviet Union, although, to speak honestly, we still have our hands in our pockets.

The Soviet Union has invariably advocated and continues to advocate constructive dialogue with Japan and the development of mutually advantageous ties in various spheres.

It is ready to make relations between the two countries good-neighborly. The Japanese side's removal of the artificial difficulties and restrictions to developing these relations and the implementation of a truly peace-loving policy would promote positive shifts in this direction.

JAPAN TAKING 'MILITARIST COURSE' WITH ARMS SPENDING

PM300917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 April 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column:" "Complicating the Situation"]

[Text] Japan is continuing to pursue a dangerous militarist course. According to K. Kato, head of the Japanese military department, the country's army, called the "Self-Defense Forces" will not be limited to the military expenditure ceiling set at 1 percent of GNP.

In other words, Kato has openly confirmed what has been becoming increasingly obvious. In meeting Washington's "wishes," the Nakasone cabinet is not shrinking from violating the parliamentary decision on military appropriations adopted back in 1976. There is no doubt, the magazine THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes, that in implementing the new program the present limit "is being thrown into the wastepaper basket."

According to the Japanese press, the military department will be paying particular attention to building up the potential of its air force and navy in the next few years. It is proposed, for example, to purchase 60 F-15 fighters and 50 Orion submarine aircraft from the United States, to equip the "Self-Defense Forces" with Patriot antiaircraft complexes, and so forth. Acquiring all this military hardware requires enormous resources. One Patriot battery produced by the Mitsubishi (Dzyukoge) company under U.S. license costs more than $80 million. Kato maintains that this "militaristic muscle" is absolutely essential if Japan is to "enhance its potential to wage war."

It is well known that the Land of the Rising Sun is threatened by no one. Nevertheless, official Tokyo has adopted a course of strengthening its military alliance with Washington and is trying to cover up its dangerous plans with a mythical "threat from the north." The country's public opinion is being intensively conditioned in an anti-Soviet spirit in order to justify a course of reviving Japanese militarism.

However, it is obvious that this policy is not supported by the Japanese. As has been shown by a poll conducted by the MAINICHI newspaper, the overwhelming majority of the country's inhabitants oppose the acceleration of military preparations.

Japan's arms race course is complicating stiil further the present alarming international situation caused by imperialism. It has nothing in common either with the interests of Japan or the other Far Eastern peoples.

TASS REPORTS NEW JAPAN-USSR FISHING ARRANGEMENT

LD261853 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- An arrangement has been reached in general on the text of the new agreement on cooperation of the USSR and Japan in the sphere of fisheries during the talks in Moscow. The agreement is being elaborated at present.

The future agreement presupposes the widening of scientific and technical ties of the two countries leading the world in fisheries, as well as cooperation in the preservation, rational use and reproduction of salmons in the north-western part of the Pacific.

The new agreement will also envisage consultations of the associations of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries with Japanese fishing and commercial firms. Until now the ties between them which developed considerably in the recent years have not been governed by inter-governmental agreements.

"On the basis of the new agreement the specialists of the two countries will be able to implement jointly coordinated scientific studies of fish stocks in the 200-mile economic zones of the USSR and Japan and beyond their limits, to exchange scientific and technical documentation, fish-hatching material, to organise consultations of scientists," Vyacheslav Zilanov, the head of the Soviet delegation at the talks, told a TASS correspondent.

"In elaborating the wording of Article 2 of the text concerning the protection of the stock of the migrant fishes, the sides had to adhere strictly to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Article 66)", Vyacheslav Zilanov said. "We came up against certain difficulties in this but due to the efforts of both delegations they have been overcome and a reasonable solution has been achieved.

Arrangement was reached that the new agreement will be a long-term one. Its term of operation is three years with the automatic extention for subsequent annual periods. The setting up of a mixed Soviet-Japanese commission for fisheries is envisaged. The commission's session will be discussing all practical matters of scientific and technical cooperation and the fishing of salmons in the north-western part of the Pacific.

Draft Completed

LD291744 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Moscow April 29 TASS -- The drafting of a new Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement was completed in Moscow today. It provides for a wide range of studies of fish resources jointly by Soviet and Japanese scientists and the implementation of measures for the rational use, protection and reproduction of salmon breeding in the USSR's rivers.

COMMENTARY VIEWS JAPAN-USSR TRADE PROBLEMS

OW291155 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] At the recent CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, General Secretary Gorbachev said: We are in favor of broad, multilateral, and reciprocal cooperation with the West European nations, Japan, and other capitalist countries." In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Afonin comments as follows:

This statement by the highest Soviet leader reconfirms the consistent, immutable policy of the Soviet Union of developing normal and equal relations with capitalist countries in accordance with the Leninist principle of peace and peaceful coexistence.

At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, it was stressed that, on the basis of the principle of reciprocity, the Soviet Union strives for fruitful, all-around economic cooperation, free of any form of discrimination. The Soviet Union is ready to develop new forms of economic exchanges with capitalist countries by continuing to expand and deepen trade relations with those countries. These exchanges are to be based on mutual interest in the joint development of technologies, the designing and construction of enterprises, and the development of raw material resources.

Thus, an extensive program for economic, scientific, and technological exchanges between the Soviet Union and countries with different social systems has been spelled out. This program can be the basis for materializing peaceful coexistence among countries with different political systems. Therefore, the problem depends on how the other side acts.

However, the reality is that these capitalist countries do not necessarily have the opportunity to develop economic, scientific, and technological exchanges with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries without hindrance. Trade restrictions, boycotts, and sanctions imposed for political reasons stemming from Washington are creating tension and distrust in international economic relations, throwing the world economy and trade into confusion and undermining its legal foundation.

Japan is a typical example. As everyone knows, Japan is an ardent follower of the United States, having carried out groundless economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in the 1980's. In the end, Japan's shortsighted policy resulted in a decrease in Soviet-Japanese trade for the first time in the postwar period.

In 1983, trade volume between the two countries amounted to R3 billion, or $4.3 billion, a decrease of approximately 20 percent; last year it further declined to $2.9 billion, showing an additional 4 percent decrease. As a result, Japan, which used to rank second among developed capitalist countries in trade with the Soviet Union fell to fifth place.

We believe that trade and economic relations based on the foundation of reciprocity will bring benefit to both sides and contribute to international cooperation as a whole. In this connection, we think that we must cite the statement made by General Secretary Gorbachev at the April Plenum of the party Central Committee that the approach toward reciprocal economic exchanges and foreign trade should be broad and large-scale, with the future in mind. General Secretary Gorbachev said that, despite the international tension, there are desirable potentials in this area. Exploiting these potentials will be in the interest of the peoples of all countries and contribute to world peace, he said.

MONGOLIA SUPPORTS EXTENSION OF WARSAW PACT

LK291924 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar April 29 TASS -- The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic views the decision of the Warsaw Treaty member states to prolong the term of validity of the treaty as an exceptionally important step motivated by concern for ensuring the security of socialist countries, preserving and consolidating European and universal peace. This is said in a statement of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, distributed by MONTSAME agency.

The defensive military-political alliance of the European socialist states, the document notes, has reliably served throughout the thirty years of its existence and continues to serve as an effective instrument of ensuring the security of the countries of the socialist community, as a mighty and effective factor of peace and stability in international relations.

The Warsaw Treaty organisation plays a great role in coordinating the foreign policy of its members, in the joint drafting and implementation of their peace-loving course. Major peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race and adopting cardinal measures in the field of disarmament, at strengthening and deepening the process of detente, averting the danger of a nuclear-missile war and the development of relations of goodneighbourhood and equal cooperation between states with different social systems are connected with the activity of the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

The prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty, just as the creation of this organisation, is a forced measure that meets the requirements of preserving and strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The Warsaw Treaty member states have been and remain principled and consistent opponents of the world's division into military blocs. That is exactly why they come out for the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty organisation and NATO, viewing this as a radical path to military detente in Europe. This readiness was reiterated at the meeting in Warsaw.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic ardently welcomes and fully supports the results of the summit meeting of the party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries that was held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism. These results are a vivid expression of the resolve of the Warsaw Treaty member states to uphold peace on earth, avert the danger of nuclear war and reliably and effectively to ensure the peaceful future of peoples, it is stressed in the statement.

FURTHER ON COMMEMORATION OF DRA REVOLUTION

Soviet Greetings

PM291601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on behalf of the Soviet people cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, and all the friendly Afghan people on your national holiday -- the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The victory of the national democratic revolution, accomplished under the PDPA's leadership, opened up a new page in the history of the Afghan state. It gave the Afghan people the opportunity to build a new society based on the principles of equality and justice. The country is carrying out social transformations which meet the population's fundamental interests. Defending their right to freedom and independence, the Afghan people are resolutely repulsing imperialism's and reaction's interference in their internal affairs.

The DRA, which is consistently pursuing a policy of nonalignment, peaceful coexistence, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries, is strengthening its international position. The DRA Government's efforts to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan enjoy the broad support of peace-loving democratic forces.

Since the victory of the national democratic revolution, USSR-Afghan relations have been raised to a qualitatively new level, have been enriched with new content, and have been a model of close friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its steadfast solidarity with the Afghan people's just, heroic struggle. Our country will always be a good friend of Afghanistan -- an independent, nonaligned state.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, and you, dear comrades, further successes in implementing the April Revolution's tasks.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Afghan Thanks

PM291541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Afghan Revolutionary Council, the Afghan Government, the whole Afghan people, and on our own behalf we express sincere gratitude for your cordial congratulations and best wishes on the April Revolution's 7th anniversary.

The Afghan people and the PDPA are greeting the anniversary of the glorious April Revolution in an atmosphere of struggle and creation. United around their vanguard -- the PDPA and the DRA Government -- Afghanistan's working people are expressing their firm resolve to defend the revolution's gains against intensifying intrigues on the part of U.S.-led international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and regional reaction. Implementing its program of national democratic revolution, the Afghan people, under the PDPA's leadership, are confidently proceeding along the path of socioeconomic transformations, developing the national economy, and building a society of social justice, democracy, and progress. The present time is marked by further progress in realizing these high and noble aims.

In the international arena, the DRA resolutely advocates peace and security, a halt to the dangerous arms race, and friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation among the peoples. The peace-loving DRA people approve and support the Soviet Union's new constructive peace initiatives formulated by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe and saving mankind and civilization. In regional matters our country, adhering to its principled course, is continuing its persistent efforts to achieve the swiftest possible peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over the dark forces of fascism and Japanese militarism, we wholeheartedly congratulate the great Soviet Union -- the reliable bulwark of world peace -- on this memorable date and wish it new successes in the struggle to ensure peace and security and reduce international tension.

It is with great satisfaction that we note that the relations of fraternal friendship, all-around cooperation, and revolutionary solidarity established between the DRA and the USSR since the victory of the April Revolution have been successfully developing in all spheres and are being enriched with new content. We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's enormous, comprehensive assistance to the Afghan people and their revolution and express our deep gratitude for its truly internationalist support. We will continue to cherish the friendship between our peoples, parties, and countries bequeathed by the great Lenin.

On the eve of the great victory, celebrated by the whole of progressive mankind, and in the runup to the 27th CPSU Congress -- a notable landmark in the life of the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets -- we convey to the heroic, fraternal Soviet people, the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers our best wishes for new outstanding accomplishments in communist building and in the noble struggle for peace, progress, and happiness for mankind.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

Moscow Meeting

PM291331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The traditional Soviet-Afghan relations of friendship and good-neighborliness have in recent years become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity, and all-around cooperation. This was said at a ceremonial public meeting held in Moscow 24 April to mark the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The speaker, Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of a USSR state committee, noted that Soviet people express full support for the selfless struggle of the friendly neighboring Afghan people, who can continue to count on the USSR's internationalist assistance.

Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, stated that despite the difficulties and complexities caused by imperialism's and international reaction's interference in the DRA's internal affairs, the Republic's working people look to the future with optimism and confidence. A guarantee of this is provided by the indissoluble bonds of friendship and cooperation linking the two countries' peoples, parties, and governments.

INDIA'S GANDHI CITED ON USSR TIES, PAKISTAN

LD261613 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi April 26 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has highly assessed Indo-Soviet relations, according to the UNI news agency. The Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM quoted the head of the Indian Government as saying that the 1971 Indo-Soviet treaty is a genuine treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and that it is not directed against third countries.

Pakistani-U.S. ties, which are in fact a military strategic alliance, are totally different by spirit and character from the Soviet-Indian relations. Rajiv Gandhi expressed concern over large-scale deliveries of modern American offensive arms to Pakistan. These deliveries, he stressed, disrupt the balance of forces in the region and instigate the arms race.

Of grave concern to India is the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan, the prime minister pointed out. He called on Pakistan to stop stockpiling offensive weapons and give a positive response to India's initiative on establishing an atmosphere of trust between the two countries.

On the situation around Afghanistan, Rajiv Gandhi said that India always favoured a political settlement of the Afghan issue by way of negotiations.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-INDIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION -- A regular session of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation took place 26-29 April. Questions of the practical realization of the existing intergovernmental agreements and also the prospects for the further development of Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical links were discussed at the commission's session, which was held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Apr 85 LD]

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Kuznetsov

PM291441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received an SRV National Assembly delegation headed by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, in the Kremlin 25 April.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of further developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations and strengthening cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SRV National Assembly and on international problems of mutual interest during a cordial, friendly conversation.

V.V. Kuznetsov informed the delegation members about the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and about the Soviet people's preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. He drew the visitors' attention to the Soviet Union's major foreign policy initiatives aimed at reducing international tension, curbing the nuclear arms race, and removing the threat of war.

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the steady development of relations between the two countries. It stressed that maintaining friendship and comprehensive cooperation with Socialist Vietnam is the invariable principled course of the CPSU and Soviet state.

Nguyen Huu Tho observed that the trip to the Soviet Union has made it possible for the delegation to become more widely acquainted with the labor achievements of the Soviet people as they approach the 27th CPSU Congress. He expressed sincere gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for their consistent effective support and assistance to Vietnam in socialist building.

Visits Lithuania

OW281443 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] As you know, friends, a delegation of the SRV National Assembly delegation, led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, is on a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation has visited the Lithuanian SSR in the Baltic region. Our station correspondent has asked Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho to express his view on the visit. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Huu Tho recording] We are happy to visit the Lithuanian SSR and its magnificent capital of Vilnius. Our delegation was warmly welcomed by the hospitable Lithuanian people, who have shown us their fraternal feelings. We admire the tradition of valiant struggle and the spirit of noble sacrifice of the Lithuanian people, who threw off the yoke of dictatorial foreign domination and, together with the Soviet people, wiped out the Hitlerite fascists and saved mankind from the genocidal fascist scourge. We are happy with, and warmly welcome, the great, glorious achievements in all fields the Lithuanian people have scored in building Lithuania into a prosperous and strong republic and in building developed socialism. We are deeply moved by the close fraternal feelings and noble spirit of international solidarity the Lithuanian people, in particular, and the Soviet people, in general, have extended to the Vietnamese people.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, we wish to express our deep gratitude to the Soviet people, in general, and the Lithuanian people, in particular, for their militant solidarity and their strong support for and great assistance to our people's revolutionary cause.

Our delegation wishes to convey to the people of Lithuania and Vilnius our cordial communist greetings and sincere wishes for the Lithuanian people's yet greater achievements in their noble undertaking of successfully building communism in the fatherland of the great Lenin. [end recording]

SATELLITE GROUND STATION IN SRV COMMISSIONED

OW290851 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners: Another Lotus ground satellite communications station is being commissioned in Vietnam. On this occasion, we have invited Comrade Kudryatsev, first Soviet deputy minister of communications, to make a statement over Moscow radio. He said:

[Begin Kudryatsev recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear Vietnamese friends: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the total liberation of South Vietnam -- a memorable, great event -- I am very happy to represent the thousands of workers and cadres of the Soviet Communications Ministry in conveying my greetings to all of you. On this occasion, the Lotus-2 ground satellite communications station, an important project within the framework of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, is being commissioned. This communications station is another in the Intersputnik communications system, which includes 12 countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, and the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]. The Intersputnik system's activities are designed to promote cultural relations among nations and are carried out on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and independence of all nations, mutual assistance, and mutual benefit.

As is known, the Lotus-1 ground satellite communications station, installed in Hanoi, has operated successfully for the past several years. It enabled Vietnamese television viewers to watch the joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight and live reportages of the 1980 Moscow Olympic events.

Lotus-2 makes will enable southern Vietnamese television viewere to watch daily newscasts and the best television programs from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Some of the television programs to be relayed by Lotus-2 are a live reportage of the 1 May Moscow mass parade and the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Hitlerite fascists in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

We hope that following the inauguration of Lotus-2 Ho Chi Minh City, the Intervision television network will carry more Vietnamese television station programs than before.

It should also be pointed out that Lotus-1 and Lotus-2 are SRV property.

Dear Vietnamese friends, on this occasion, I convey my best wishes to you and, of course, I hope that you will have good reception of all television programs from the fraternal countries. I also express my confidence that the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the telecommunications field will continue to develop fruitfully. [end recording]

MOSCOW RALLY CELEBRATES SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION

OW290128 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] A solemn meeting was held by various societies and mass organizations in the Soviet Union in Moscow on 26 April to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam. Our correspondent reports:

The meeting was attended by workers of Moscow's factories, government employees, scientific and cultural workers, and the active cadres of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. The presidium of the meeting included: members of the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho; Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the Liaison With Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and many other officials. In his opening speech, Comrade Kalin extended warm greetings to the Vietnamese guests on this glorious and festive day. He stressed that the Vietnamese people's victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression was a common victory of the socialist forces' resolute support for Vietnam.

In his address to the meeting, Army General Obaturov, chief of the Frunze Military Academy, said:

[Begin Obaturov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] The birth of an independent Vietnam on 2 September 1945 was linked to the victory of the Soviet Union and the antifascist bloc in World War II. The 40th anniversary of this victory will be celebrated this year. However, the imperialist and reactionary forces were not reconciled to the establishment of a people's government in Vietnam. In the early days of its existence, Vietnam became the target of direct aggression. The U.S. military aggression led to the partition of Vietnam and the creation of a U.S. puppet regime. However, the Vietnamese people's iron will to advance to freedom, independence, and national reunification, associated with the impartial assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, smashed the schemes of the aggressors and their henchmen. On 30 April 1975, the patriotic combatants of Vietnam wonderfully concluded the Ho Chi Minh Campaign and moved into Saigon. The political support and the dollars generously donated by the bosses on the other side of the ocean failed to save the rotten antipeople regime. The Ho Chi Minh Campaign was mapped out and conducted in accordance with military science requirements through the skillful handling of forces and means. During the campaign, the wonderful example of the unyielding spirit of the VPA's [Vietnamese People's Army] combatants and the talents of the Vietnamese military leaders were obviously manifested. The historic victory achieved in protracted struggle against the aggressors and their henchmen was a eloquent expression of the invincible strength of the Vietnamese people led by the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam], [end recording]

Comrade Obaturov went on: Vietnam is now engaged in the peaceful building of a socialist society. As in the years of war, replete with hardships, the Soviet people are beside their Vietnamese brothers. We are convinced that the current visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho is making a new contribution to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

Comrade Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union, delivered a speech at the meeting.

[Begin Nguyen Van Quang recording] Presidium members; Comrade Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the SRV National Assembly; dear comrades and friends: First of all, may I extend my sincere thanks to the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society for organizing this solemn meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's great victory in their anti-U.S. national salvation resistance. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Quang then discussed the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national reunification and the Vietnamese working people's achievements during the years of peaceful construction. He pointed out: The main motivation in Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation is the fraternal alliance between the CPV and the CPSU and the unity of views and objectives of the two countries' peoples. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two nations have been consolidated and further developed as specified in the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in November 1978.

The Vietnamese people highly value the Soviet Union's impartial assistance, which is a wonderful expression of the principles of socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the cooperation betwen our two countries will further develop each passing day. The friendship between our two peoples is unshakable.

The meeting ended with the showing of a Vietnamese documentary film on the memorable days of April 1975 and on the joint labor of Soviet experts and Vietnamese workers at the construction site of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH LAOS

PM291037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Consultations were held in Moscow 24-26 April between the USSR and Lao Foreign Ministries, in the course of which questions of bilateral relations and certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete unity of views, were: on the Soviet side -- M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; and on the Lao side -- Soulivong Prasithidet, Lao deputy foreign minister, and Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES SIHANOUK'S REQUEST TO RESIGN

BK281025 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Glued-Together Fragments"]

[Text] Confusion now reigns in the camps of the exiled Cambodians because of ex-Prince Sihanouk. Absent from the political scene, this ex-prince has just made himself heard once again, apparently in order to remind the world that he is still alive. Nevertheless, even to his own protectors, Sihanouk's voice sounds extremely alarming. Sihanouk once again announced his intention to resign from the so-called presidency of the self-styled coalition government which is adrift in exile.

The crestfallen protectors came out in unison to coax him to stay on. Nudged by his bosses, another ringleader or the so-called coalition government, Son Sann, hurriedly sent a message from Bandung to implore Sihanouk not to resign from his post. The U.S. State Department, too, which regards the coalition government as its darling, went all-out to wheedle this capricious ex-prince into staying in the post of so-called president of the coalition government. In the end, after a moment of peevishness, Sihanouk once again changed his mind.

Like it or not, this farce from start to finish makes us see Sihanouk in his true light -- trying again and again to attract public attention to himself, in particular, and to self-styled coalition government. This play was mounted to support all the external forces that strive to rekindle what has become known as the Cambodia issue for provocative ends, primarily for the purpose of increasing interference in Cambodia's affairs as witnessed by the incidents along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Under the banner of the so-called coalition government, recently the Pol Pot bandits have arrogantly attempted to make deep cross-border forays into Cambodia. Each time the Pol Pot gang is dealt counterblows, the West inevitably amplifies the slanderous charges of a so-called serious threat to Thailand. It is in their interest to make such slanderous allegations, for they want to defend the escalating interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Cambodia. Through this sham, the United States has just decided to provide $5 million worth of modern arms to the Pol Pot gang which is operating under the label of the so-called coalition government. Sihanouk himself, far from being unenvious, admitted that it is the Pol Pot forces that are the mainstay of the coalition government founded 3 years ago outside Cambodia. It has been clear since the beginning, and proved irrefutably by the passing of time, that both Sihanouk and Son Sann were drafted into the so-called coalition government merely in order to be used as a screen to provide a veneer of respectability to the criminal Pol Pot gang, accused of liquidating 3 million Cambodians. It is certain that this facade has not changed the true nature of the coalition government which is stained with the blood left behind by the Pol Pot butchers. It is no secret that quarrels, disputes, and infighting continue unabated inside the so-called coalition government, a government rightly dubbed by Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA as a coalition of a tiger, a fox, and a cobra. The Pol Pot gang, the most arrogant faction in this alliance, have just been plunged into a serious defeat.

Handing in his resignation, Sihanouk gave as reasons his poor state of health and his desire to use his remaining time to write his memoirs. We dare not make any comment on his health, but as for having time to write his memoirs, if our understanding is correct, he now has more time than he needs. This is because he, like the other ringleaders of the loose coalition government, has no job to do. The real reason for Sihanouk's request to resign is in fact political. The loose coalition government is full of cracks like a glued-together shattered jar.

BRIEFS

PRK NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the traditional Cambodian New Year, the Year of the Ox of the Buddhist calendar, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, has organized a reception attended by heads of various embassies. Among the guests attending the Cambodian New Year celebrations were members of the USSR-PRK Friendship Association. In his speech on that occasion, Ambassador Hor Nam Hong stressed that the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples and the assistance given by the Soviet Union constituted the decisive factor of the Cambodian people's victory over the imperialist forces. Speaking on behalf of the Soviet guests, Comrade Nikita Tolubeyev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, expressed warm greetings and best wishes to the Cambodian comrades and, through them, to the entire Cambodian people on this traditional Cambodian New Year. [Text] [Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

MORE ON CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Shalayev, Hoffmann Sign Accord

LD282126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1855 28 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of secretariats of the AUCCTU and the CSSR Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council took place in Moscow. Accord was reached concerning deepening and raising the effectiveness of cooperation between USSR and CSSR trade unions. Comrade Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, and Comrade Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, signed a protocol on the results of the meeting.

The protocol devotes a lot of attention to questions of increasing trade unions' role in the implementation of the decisions reached during the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member-states, in organizing socialist competition and developing the working people's initiatives, and to other topical directions of the activity of trade unions.

Aliyev Meets With Delegation

PM301215 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 1

[TASS reports: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 29 April G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Central Council of the Czecholsovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] headed by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the ROH Central Council, currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

An exchange of information about Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions' participation in preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress took place and questions of enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation between the two fraternal countries' trade union organizations were discussed.

The conversation that took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity was attended by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and M. Zavadil, Czecholovak ambassador to the USSR.

Topics of Talks Reported

PM291018 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Apr 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Talks between the AUCCTU delegation headed by its chairman S.A. Shalayev and the delegation from the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] headed by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the ROH Central Council, started in Moscow 25 April.

The guests were briefed on topical avenues of the activities of Soviet trade unions stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums. Particular attention was devoted to questions of increasing the participation of trade union organizations in improving the economic mechanism. The importance of gearing socialist competition to the resolution of the key problems of economic development was stressed.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation reported on the main tasks which his country is now resolving, which are, above all, increasing economic development rates and national income growth. Great work linked with restructuring the national economy will have to be done in this connection. A need is emerging to step up trade unions' participation in this great and responsible task and increase the level of trade union leaders' training, he noted.

Both sides expressed the desire to further strengthen cooperation between the USSR and CSSR trade union centers, which would promote the achievement of new successes in the cause of communist building.

A.P. Biryukova, I.I. Gladkiy, and K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU secretaries, L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, other trade union executives, and members of the ROH Central Council took part in the talks.

The Czechoslovak delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR accompanied the delegation.

SOVIET, ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM291425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Talks were held 24 April between N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and V. Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

Questions of fulfilling the 1985 USSR-Romanian protocol on trade turnover and other trade and economic agreements were discussed, as well as the prospects for further expanding Soviet-Romanian trade.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PM291329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Apr -- Hungary and Romania, along with the other Warsaw Pact states, resolutely support the ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, disarmament, and the defense of peace, a Hungarian-Romanian joint communique on the results of the official friendly visit to Hungary by Romanian Prime Minister C. Dascalescu points out.

The Romanian leader was received by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and had talks with G. Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

MSZMP'S SARLOS VISITS USSR, MEETS KUZNETSOV

PM291023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I. Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, was in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit 25-26 April.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a talk with I. Sarlos.

The chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly had meetings with L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the course of the meetings and talks, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides briefed each other on the activity of the supreme organs of state power in the USSR and Hungary, discussed questions of the development of bilateral parliamentary ties, and exchanged opinions on certain international problems of mutual interest.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 23 April consultations on certain international problems of mutual interest were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry between A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and J. Benyi, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DASCALESCU THANKS TIKHONOV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM291039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I send to you and the USSR Council of Ministers warm gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes on my reelection as prime minister of Romania.

C. Dascalescu.

FRANCE ADVOCATES MONETARY SYSTEM REVISION

LD292027 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 29 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic, in a TV interview on Sunday, declined to consider the question of France's participation in multilateral trade talks within the GATT framework if the problem of a revision of the current international monetary system is not discussed at the same time, the Paris newspaper LIBERATION reports today. Observers note that such a frank public statement by the head of the republic has been made for the first time and, besides, several days before the beginning of a summit meeting of seven Western powers in Bonn.

The idea of holding multilateral trade talks was recently put forward by President Ronald Reagan of the United States. He does not conceal that his first-priority goal at the "Big Seven" summit in the West German capital will be to decide upon a concrete date for the start of such talks. Washington is interested in getting its partners to the negotiating table as soon as possible, some time at the beginning of 1986 with a view to virtually securing from the "liberalisation" of access to their domestic markets.

The USA itself, upon becoming a target of increased pressure from foreign competitors in recent years and first of all from Japan and Common-Market countries, puts almost insurmountable protectionist barriers in the path of their commodities. However, such a policy does not produce the desired results. In 1984 U.S. deficit in trade with other countries amounted to 123,000 million dollars and may reach 140,000 million dollars in the current year, according to government outlines.

As far as France is concerned, it advocates, with the tacit consent of the other partners for the community, a revision of the current monetary system which gives great advantages to the United States. Based on the U.S. currency, the system enables Washington by means of the artificially heightened rate of the dollar to pump huge funds, which are necessary for boosting the U.S. economy, first of all out of Western Europe.

The discussion of these questions at the summit, observers believe, will give rise to a new aggravation of Franco-American economic contradictions.

MITTERRAND'S COMMENTS ON SDI, TRADE TALKS CITED

LD291308 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 29 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France has expressed serious concern over Reagan's "star wars" project. It will be necessary yet to see what it is, he said on French television. As far as the project, which is usually called the "Strategic Defence Initiative" and which is an American project, is concerned, the president said that he could not agree taking as accepted a project, whose contents he did not know. France is invited to take part in what is unknown yet.

On the other hand, the president continued, while talks are held on disarmament in the fields, which are already known, in particular, in the field of the nuclear weapons that are so terrible, it would be terrible to act in such a way as if these weapons were a thing of the past, as if they have already become obsolete and start a new arms race. What would be the price of all that in every sense of the word? While I am interested in the technological aspect, I call in question the strategy.

France should know where and in what her interests are. Therefore, the president said, we will, certainly, discuss that issue with our allies. But it shall not be considered that France's consent has been received in advance to join in that "star wars" project.

In the course of his television address, Francois Mitterrand rejected Reagan's attempts at forcing on his partners early next year new multilateral talks on trade and tariffs within the GATT framework, while at the same time evading a revision of the system of account settling in the capitalist world, which is based on the American dollar, a system which is obsolete, is going through a permanent crisis and is detrimental to the partners of the USA. As the French press notes, Washington wishes to get from its partners unilateral concessions in the field of trade and tariffs, which would permit it to reduce the huge foreign trade deficit of the USA, which reached 123 billion dollars in 1984.

France, President Mitterrand said in that connection, cannot agree to holding talks on trade issues, if the other side refuses to start talks on such important issues as the monetary-financial problems.

FRG PRESS CONCOCTS 'PROPAGANDA' ON ZIMYANIN VISIT

LD271526 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 27 TASS -- The West German mass media are fond of calling themselves "free", "independent", "non-partisan" and "open to all standpoints and views". These, however, are just beautiful words, nothing more than a propaganda myth and an attempt to pass the desirable for reality. This has been borne out once again by the coverage by the mass media in the Federal Republic of Germany of a recent visit here by a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Mikhail Zimyanin.

When representative delegations come to the USSR from the FRG and their leaders make speeches at receptions or other official meetings, in the editorial offices of West German news agencies, newspapers and magazines they pull rulers out of their tables and use them to see if the Russians have abridged speeches by this or that delegation member in their papers. As a matter of fact, such speeches are published regularly in the Soviet press and as fully as possible in order to enable the readers to familiarize themselves with the position of a representative of another country on this or that issue in the undistorted, original form. In Bonn, in particular at the Federal Government's Press and Information Department which is the main center for official propaganda, they keep a careful and pedantic watch on the publication of such speeches in Soviet papers and immediately send forth a command to raise an outcry and expose mythical "intrigues of censorship" if they suddenly miss some insignificant line.

But how do matters stand with the presentation of the Soviet standpoint on the more important political issues of the times and bilateral relations in the FRG itself? Can an ordinary West German reader see relevant material published in newspapers in the original form, without additions of what one has not said and without obtrusive commentary? Hardly, that is, in most cases it is impossible.

During the nearly week-long visit the head of the Soviet delegation spoke before West German members of parliament more than once, summarizing the USSR's principled position on a number of important questions of international politics as well as bilateral relations. He spoke about how baneful the continued arms buildup is, called attention to the new Soviet peace initiatives that had been put forward in a PRAVDA interview by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and set forth the USSR's view on Ronald Reagan's "star wars" plans and the FRG's possible involvement in their realization.

It is to these problems, which disturb public opinion in the FRG profoundly, that Mikhail Zimyanin's speeches were devoted, in particular, at a meeting with members of the Bundestag's Foreign Affairs Commission and at a press conference in Bonn.

And what did common West Germans learn of the USSR's position on these questions? Virtually nothing new. Instead of the authentic Soviet position they once again were fed, as had been repeatedly the case before, the same old anti-Soviet soup concocted at the Bonn propaganda kitchen. At first the FRG's mass media tried to hush up those statements altogether. But then, having apparently been issued an order from the Press and Information Department, they responded with a gush of malicious articles cooked up in keeping with the identical primitive recipe "the Soviet threaten", "the Soviet charge", "the Soviets blast".

One cannot learn from West German papers what it was that the Soviet representative really said to West German parliamentarians, what the USSR's position on the urgent problems of disarmament is, where the Soviet Union sees the main danger of the arms race extending to outer space, and which arguments it uses in this connection. The broad readership was deliberately deprived of this possibility. Instead of the concrete and substantiated Soviet stand it was offered only fragments of individual phrases torn out of their context and laced with a sizable amount of tendentious commentary and conjectures. This is what is demanded by the much-vaunted "freedom of information" in the FRG. It is apparently out of the question that the broad West German readership be able to see for itself the Soviet Union's sincere interest in the preservation of peace, which has prompted its recent initiatives.

Some people need that anti-Soviet prejudices persist in the minds of the citizens of the FRG and that they believe in the myth about a "threat from the East". For them propaganda will find it easier to ram it down their throats that it is "beneficial" for the FRG to share in Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative". Another attempt to do that was made the other by Christian Geisler, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], as he spoke at a meeting of the CDU-CSU [Christian Social Union] faction in the Bundestag. He did not, and could not, say anything new in favor of the Reagan initiative. But that official, who occupies what is far from the last place in the hierarchy of the ruling coalition, lost all sense of proportion and decency in his rudely anti-Soviet allegations which he invoked to justify the "expediency" of plans to militarize space. According to Geisler's perverted logic, the evil for civilization lies not in the threat of war and not in the pernicious arms race, including that in space weaponry, but "in the existence of the Soviet regime". It is this that "the Germans should be told more frequently", Reagan's disciple demanded, letting himself go in his zeal. So is it really surprising against the backdrop of such vicious dictation that the much-praised "free" West German press conceals the truth about the political position of the USSR, replacing it with home-manufactured insinuations in the guise of "commentary"?

ARTICLE ON UK EXPULSION OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

PM290957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov dispatch: "Who Benefits From This?"]

[Text] The British Government has taken a most unfriendly step in respect of the USSR, by making utterly groundless charges against some of its representatives in London and ordering them to leave the country. Responding to a query from Labor opposition MPs in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe claimed contrary to elementary logic that the move was quite compatible with what he said was the government's long-term desire to continue seeking better relations with the Soviet Union.

Is is obvious, however, that such a contention is totally at odds with the true circumstances in which this decision was taken, prompted by ill will. The thing is not just that official Soviet representatives were aspersed with preposterous, far-fetched calumnies. Many local commentators drew attention to the fact that the provocative action against Soviet people was undertaken at a mement when a visible turn for the better seemed to have gotten under way in Soviet-British relations.

Even those British commentators that are far from sympathizing with the Soviet Union are asking why this "paradox". Some of them say bluntly that is is the trend for growth in Soviet-British cooperation that has gone against the grain of influential quarters in London and other NATO capitals.

A British newspaper has reported that many people in Whitehall are convinced that the U.S. Administration, which gives a hostile reception to any, even the most insignificant, signs of a warming of relations between the USSR and West European countries, had a hand in organizing this provocative incident.

Of course, the probable involvement of Washington and other NATO militarists in the attempts to undermine Soviet-British relations in no way lifts responsibility from the British Government itself, if only because it certainly does not play last fiddle in the North Atlantic bloc. THE MORNING STAR wrote in an editorial commentary that the expulsion of the USSR's representatives from the country, undertaken immediately after provocative sallies against certain other socialist countries, creates doubts as to whether all groupings in the present Conservative government are really striving to establish good East-West relations.

It has to be said that doubts of this kind develop into certainty when you find yourself face to face with a feverish propaganda campaign clearly directed by someone and mounted in connection with the recent events in the British press and other mass media. Whitehall spokesmen still had not finished expounding their version, put forward to "substantiate" the unfriendly actions against Soviet people, when already-prepared articles and commentaries poured onto the pages of THE TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, and other right-wing newspapers. Their authors persistently try to persuade the British public to "display vigilance" with regard to democratic and antiwar organizations because "they are all in the Russians' service," and also to "seek to change the very essence of the Soviet system."

The recent discussion of the question of Soviet-British relations held in the upper house of the British Parliament also took place under the sign of this anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign. During the debate representatives of the ruling Conservative Party repeated, as though using a crib sheet, all the same old theses of anti-Soviet propaganda, fueling an atmosphere of spy mania and mistrust and suspicion with regard to everything in any way connected with the Soviet Union. "What is going on here? Why do you speak with such hostility of a country that was our ally in the war against fascism?" -- Labor Party spokesman Lady Gaitskell exclaimed indignantly, intervening in the debate. Serious concern at the consequences of Whitehall's actions for the further development of British-Soviet relations was voiced in the House of Commons by D. Healey, foreign secretary in the Labor "shadow cabinet," and D. Winnick, Labor member for the Walsall constituency...

When you compare all these facts, you cannot help reaching the conclusion that certain NATO circles would like to slow down the process of improving Soviet-British relations, which has been nascent of late. The Soviet Union has, through its most authoritative spokesmen, repeatedly said that it is prepared, on the basis of reciprocity, to develop and deepen cooperation with Britain in most diverse fields, which could benefit not only the people of the two countries but also the cause of improving the situation in the world as a whole.

The Soviet Union continues to adhere to this principled stand. At the same time, it should be clear to everyone that the USSR has never put up and will never put up with attempts by anybody to encroach upon its legitimate rights and interests and to create aritificial impediments to the work of its representatives.

This is why all responsibility for the possible negative consequences of the unfriendly act in relation to Soviet people working in London rests wholly with the British side.

Those who shape policy in Whitehall today ought to realize that such provocative actions cannot but also affect the interests of Britain itself. They are clearly at variance with statements by official British spokesmen on willingness to promote further improvements in relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, how these relations will develop in the future pivots first of all on London.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue seeking better relations with Britain but only on the basis of reciprocity.

EC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET PRIOR TO BONN SUMMIT

LD292018 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Luxembourg, April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A two-day session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the level of the ministers of foreign affairs of Common-Market countries opens here today. The main item on the session's agenda is preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries in Bonn at the beginning of May this year.

According to a spokesman of the commission of the European Communities, the summit will make it possible for "the Ten" to raise again the question U.S. huge trade and budget deficits. This question gives rise to deep concern. The Reagan administration seeks to eliminate the deficits at the expense of its trading partners and, in particular, through unjustifiably heightened rate of the U.S. dollar and high bank lending rates which do a tremendous damage to the economies of West European countries.

A special place at the session will be occupied by problems of the EEC's bilateral relations with the United States, the relations which are characterized by on-going "trade wars". Observers are of the opinion that the participants in the session will exchange opinions concerning the letter which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has sent out to the foreign ministers of EEC countries. In the letter the Reagan administration in an ultimatum form demands that the Common Market give up granting customs privileges to a number of Mediterranean countries for the import of citrus fruits into "the Ten". Washington describes that as discrimination with regard to the respective U.S. produce.

The foreign ministers of the EEC countries are also trying to find a final solution to the question of increasing national payments to the EEC budget, the question which gives rise to keen debates inside the grouping.

The foreign ministers of "the Ten" will exchange views on matters of East-West relations, the state of affairs in Central America, and the situation in the Middle East and South Africa.

GONZALEZ CITED ON REDUCING U.S. TROOPS IN SPAIN

LD300605 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, prime-minister of Spain, has declared for a reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain. The UPI news agency quotes Felipe Gonzalez as telling American newsmen in Madrid that the talks on a cut in the number of the U.S. troops deployed in the Pentagon's four bases in Spain were to open soon.

The Spanish prime-minister made this statement on the eve of the visit of U.S. President Reagan to Spain next week. As follows from recent public opinion polls, 70 per cent of Spaniards favour dismantling the American military bases in Spain's territory and more than fifty percent of the country's population are against Spain's participation in the aggressive NATO bloc.

Many people in Spain view the upcoming visit of the American President as a form of pressure by Washington in order to influence the outcome of the referendum on the question of Spain's participation in NATO scheduled for early next year and also in order to ensure the continuing U.S. military presence in Spain's territory.

SOVIET-FINNISH PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HELSINKI

LD271507 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1706 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Helsinki 26 Apr (TASS) -- The eighth session of a working group on transportation and communications, acting within the framework of the permanent intergovernmental "Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, ended here today with the signing of a protocol on further development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, R. Auvinen, chairman of the Finnish section of the working group and chief of staff of the Finnish Ministry of Communications, stressed the important significance of fruitful Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations for the economies of both countries. He pointed out that in the field of transportation and communications it is developing in full accordance with plans.

SITUATION IN SUDAN, LEADER'S STATEMENTS REPORTED

PM290927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Peresada and Ye. Korobov: "Sudan: Embarking on a New Path"]

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Apr -- Kalakilah, a working class suburb of the Sudanese capital. Thousands of people gathered for a rally are chanting: "Our goal is an independent democratic Sudan." Khartoum University student club: A heated discussion about the country's future state system is in progress. The capital's "Engineers' Center": Representatives of leading working people's associations are discussing the program of the struggle for economic reforms.

An important feature of present-day Sudan is the galvanization of sociopolitical life. It is as if the country had awakened after the long years under the Numayri regime. The main question troubling the Sudanese is: What will the future of our homeland be like? This question is the focus of attention for both the military administration that came to power as a result of the 6 April coup and the political parties and trade unions that organized the mass demonstrations that contributed to the fall of the old regime.

At the Armed Forces main command headquarters we talked to the leader of Sudan's military administration, Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman Colonel General Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Important changes have ocured in Sudan and a new situation has emerged, he says. These changes were brought about by the people's mass movement. The Armed Forces, which are part of the people, sided with them. Our next task is to hand over power to the people. It is planned to achieve this through the adoption of democratic measures over a year-long transition period. A transitional government has already been formed, and it is to prepare conditions for holding a general election in a year's time.

The government is also faced with solving other pressing tasks, the general went on to say, the most important of which include overcoming the consequences of the severe drought in the country, which has resulted in famine, and rescuing the national economy.

A special place in the government's activity will be devoted to the problem of southern Sudan in connection with demands for this region's autonomy. With a view to settling this problem, it is planned to convene a nationwide conference, with all interested parties participating.

What are the powers and composition of the new Sudanese Government, formed after lengthy negotiations between the militry administration and the National Salvation Alliance, which comprises the main trade unions and political parties including the Communist Party?

It has been announced that it is vested with executive powers and will be accountable to the Transitional Military Council. There are 15 ministerial posts in the cabinet, 10 of which have been given to civilians in accordance with the National Salvation Alliance list. Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, a prominent public figure and leader of the physicians' trade union, has become prime minister; Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad is defense minister; Police General 'Abbas Madani is minister of internal affairs. Three government posts including that of deputy prime minister have been given to figures from from southern Sudan.

During the transitional period, the legislative prerogatives belong to the military administration, Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad, secretary general of the National Salvation Alliance, says. At the same time, agreement has been reached that a charter put forward by the National Salvation Alliance will form the basis of cooperation between the Transitional Military Council and civilian forces. It defines two main objectives: first, to eliminate the structures created by the former regime and all the consequences of its rule; and, second, to lay the foundations for a democratic and free life and strengthen the country's independence.

A number of steps have already been taken in this direction. Numayri's ruling party and the secret police apparatus have been disbanded. Local administrative bodies have been dissolved and new governors appointed. A number of the former regime's figures have been arrested. Hundreds of political prisoners have been released. The decree that destroyed the basis of southern Sudan's autonomy has been rescinded. Despite the absence of legislation authorizing the activities of formerly banned parties and public organizations, most of them are openly holding rallies and meetings. Measures are being taken to normalize relations with a number of neighboring states which were subjected to fierce attacks during Numayri's rule.

Of course, all this is only the beginning. Much will depend on the further development of the political situation inside the country, and this situation is complex. Alongside the growing role of the progressive forces, a galvanization of reactionary circles is taking place, especially of right-wing Muslim groupings that collaborated closely with the former regime. This is especially shown up by the "rash" of slogans appearing on the walls of buildings, where calls for democratization and anti-imperialist struggle feature side by side with calls for preserving "existing foundations" in domestic and foreign policy. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten, as the trade union bulletin AL-TAJAMMU' writes, that Sudan is still largely dependent on U.S. financial "aid."

Despite this, it is being openly said here that there can be no return to the one-sided pro-Western, primarily pro-U.S. orientation. Both the National Salvation Alliance charter and Transitional Military Council policy statements point out the need to develop relations with all the world's countries and to pursue a policy of non-alignment and nonparticipation in axes and pacts.

The Sudanese have a profound interest in ensuring that relations between Sudan and the great Soviet Union, which have existed for a long time, develop as part of an ongoing process and become better and better, Gen Siwar al-Danhab remarked in conversation with us.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT ALGIERS 2-6 MAY

LD291531 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- It has been agreed that a Soviet naval squadron consisting of the anti-submarine cruiser Kiev, the destroyer Otchayanny and the escort ship Zadorny under the command of Vice Admiral V. Selivanov will pay an official visit to Algiers from May 2 to 6.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Comparison of Gorbachev Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 April carries in its First Edition on page one a TASS report on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Meeting With the Nicaraguan Delegation," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 29 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages K 2-4, revealing the following variations:

Page K 3, paragraph three, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...Nicaraguan relations and also topical problems of the... (substituting "also topical" for "outstanding")

Paragraph three, from penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ... and nonintervention in internal affairs.

Daniel ... (deleting "each other's")

Paragraph four, line four reads in PRAVDA: ... and right to independent development against incessant... (substituting "independent" for "unhindered")

Paragraph six, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...of U.S. intervention [vmeshatelstvo] in Central America... (supplying vernacular)

Paragraph seven, line three reads in PRAVDA... of talks with due consideration for the legitimate interests and total respect for the sovereignty of all... (rewording)

Page K 4, first paragraph, from line one reads in PRAVDA: ... in resolving urgent tasks of economic development, and also political and diplomatic support in the upholding of its sovereignty... (rewording)

Ortega Press Conference

LD301004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0859 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (TASS) -- Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has said that the people of Nicaragua support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the latest initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Speaking at a press conference at Sheremetyevo Airport before leaving the USSR, Ortega noted that during his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, questions concerning Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and also topical problems of mutual interest dealing with the international situation were discussed.

Relations between our peoples, the president said, are relations of peace and friendship. They are built on the principle of respect for mutual interests. A diametrically opposed position on Nicaragua is adopted by the United States which is trying by all possible means to destroy the Sandinist revolution and is sowing death and destruction.

Ortega stressed that the Soviet Union expressed support for the Nicaraguan Government's initiatives aimed at eliminating tension in Central America and safeguarding the possibility of living in peace and as good neighbors for all peoples in the region.

Before leaving Moscow, Ortega said in conclusion, our delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. This was our way of expressing our indebtedness to all those who, in the bloody and selfless struggle with fascism, defended the freedom not only of their own homeland but of all mankind.

Seen off by Aliyev

LD301014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which was on a working visit in the USSR, has left the Soviet Union today.

At the airport the members of the delegation were seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; Comrade Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

MANAGUA EXHIBIT DISPLAYS CONTRAS' WEAPONS, 'CRIMES'

LD290909 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports: "Death to Somozism" is the name of an exhibition that has opened in Managua's central park. It features arms captured by Sandinist Armed Forces from American mercenaries who were sent into Nicaragua by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The show demonstrates just a fraction of the huge arsenal of weapons supplied to Somozist gangs by the United States, including M-1 carbines, M-14 automatic rifles, M-60 machine-guns and M-79 grenade-launchers as well as guns and mortars. The exhibits also comprise anti-tank and acoustic mines and other explosive devices used by C.I.A. mercenaries to blow up schools, medical centers, power transmission lines and bridges.

The Somozist rabble also uses fast-speed boats allowing the bandits to steal to ports and seaside villages to plant mines or make surprise attacks on local civilians. One of such Piranha-type launches is also on show, next to the remains of an American helicopter downed in September 1984 during its bandit strafing of the northern village of Santa Clara.

The numerous photographs on display are testimony of crimes perpetrated by the Sandinist popular revolution's enemies, showing among other things, a ruined bridge across the Rio Negro River in Chinandega Department, crying mothers at the graves of their sons shot dead in San Fernando, and the port of Corinto ablaze. Another exhibit is a map of combat operations carried out by Sandinist Armed Forces this year, which marks the populated localities of Somotillo, Ocotal, Bonanza, Quilali and Wiwili where hundreds of terrorists found their death.

The exhibition, Humberto Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan defense minister, said at its opening, bears witness to the heroism and fortitude of the Nicaraguan people who are countering the aggression of a U.S. mercenary army. The Reagan administration has embarked on a policy of stamping out the Sandinist revolution. The Pentagon is increasing its military presence in Honduras by staging provocative maneuvers there one after another and building military bases and runways near Nicaraguan borders.

EDITORIAL ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS

PM291135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Chief Task of Party Organizations"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee plenum held recently set the date for convening the next, the 27th, party congress for 25 February 1986, designated the range of questions that will be discussed, and outlined the schedule for holding the report and election campaign.

Each party congress is a milestone that opens up new horizons for the development of our society. The coming 27th party congress will occupy its own special place in the history of the CPSU and Soviet state. Its importance is determined by the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion, the nature of the contemporary stage, and the novelty and scale of the tasks facing us. This gives a special ring to all the party's precongress work.

The chief task of all party organizations is to notify every Communist and every Soviet person of the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and to implement what has been outlined without vacillation [raskachka]. Time demands intensive and multifaceted work -- political, economic, organizational, ideological, and theoretical work.

Party committee plenums devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum are starting now in republics, krays, and oblasts. Meetings will be held in primary party organizations. Specific tasks connected with preparations for the congress will be laid down everywhere for each organization. All this will no doubt help to boost the activeness and responsibility of Communists, step up party organizations' fighting efficiency, consolidate their links with the masses, and ultimately increase the party's leading role.

The key problems on which party organizations must focus attention were clearly designated by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. They embrace essentially all aspects of our life. They are: intensification of the national economy, radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress, achievement of the highest world levels in labor productivity, and improvement of management and planning. We must also improve output quality, step up the struggle against mismanagement and wastefulness, and bring all reserves for increasing food production more fully into play. The slight lag that has been permitted in a number of sectors in the first quarter must be made up and the fulfillment of the 1985 plan must be ensured.

The question of strengthening order and discipline still remains urgent. Party organizations have taken a step in this direction. The results, as is known, have been quick to produce an effect. However, the plenum noted, attention to this very acute question has lessened recently. This cannot be tolerated. The task has been set of kindling people's creative initiative and activeness and seeking to ensure that everybody works conscientiously and at full stretch, each at his own job.

Primary party organizations operate in the heart of the masses, where party decisions are translated into practice and embodied in real deeds. Naturally, all our successes and shortcomings, unutilized potential, and reserves are particularly visible to them. The plenum directed Communists to profoundly analyze at meetings what has been done. There should be no place, as sometimes happens, in the precongress review for eulogies and compliments and attempts to conceal the substance of a matter behind generalities. We must gather positive experience grain by grain, fearlessly uncover omissions and errors, and reveal specific ways to increase production and improve matters.

Party committees are called on to display the maximum concern to ensure that the precongress review proceeds in businesslike fashion, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism. It is important for every party member to be able to make full use of his statutory right to submit proposals and express remarks and for no criticism to be passed over. CPSU Central Committee members and leaders of ministries and departments are advised to take part in party conferences and meetings of primary organizations.

The preparations for the congress will help to further improve the style and methods of party work and to improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres. It is fundamentally important to continue to pursue a line of ensuring the stability of party leadership and correctly combining experienced and young party workers. However, this cannot be accompanied by any stagnation in the movement of cadres. Women and promising young workers must be promoted more boldly to responsible posts. Another important conclusion was drawn: No party organization and no party worker can remain outside control. However, an attempt must be made to ensure that every check is not just conducted for its own sake but is of practical benefit. We must continue to wage the struggle against paper-pushing, session mania, formalism, and the behind-closed-doors style of leadership.

In recent years considerable measures have been taken to improve the effectiveness of ideological and political education work. There is progress in this matter. However, by no means everything has been done to ensure that ideological work is linked very closely with life. Today, we must recall once again that in propaganda and ideological work as a whole there must be less talk and more action. Further stepping up the party leadership of soviets, the Komsomol, and other links of our political system and all work to develop Soviet democracy is an important task of preparation for the congress.

The precongress work is gathering scope. Creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades must be its main content. It is up to the Communists to set an example here. Demands must be stepped up on each party member concerning his attitude to his allotted tasks, the fulfillment of party decisions, and the honest and pure makeup of a party member.

Mighty, cohesive, and strong through the unity of its ranks and the constant support of the people, the Communist Party is advancing toward its 27th congress. May every day that brings us nearer to this event be full of shock labor and tireless concern to further consolidate the motherland's economic and defense might.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV PLENUM REPORT

LD291145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Hello, comrades! There have been many events this week -- all sorts of events, big and small -- some that sink immediately into the past and some that determine the paths that the future will take. Among the latter undoubtedly was our party's Central Committee plenum that took place on Tuesday [23 April]. You have all, of course, read the report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and have given some thought to what was said in it, and how and why it was said. The directions of two main subjects are precisely delineated in the words and wishes expressed by Soviet people, the wishes that were mentioned by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: first, that there should be order in the country; and second, that there should be peace. That, comrades, is what it was about.

As to the point that there should be order in the country, this means not only discipline and an elementary level of good organization, although without such a foundation it is impossible to do anything at all. Orders means that every person, the worker, the minister, the party worker -- everyone -- must do their work well. It means that all parts of our enormous production apparatus and all links in the state mechanism must work in a coordinated way, uninterruptedly, and efficiently. That is the kind of order that our party is struggling for. Of course, as to the point that there should be peace, this means efforts must be redoubled to overcome the crisis in detente. At the plenum, Comrade Gorbachev put it this way: We stand for regular -- correct, if you like -- civilized relations between states based on genuine respect for the norms of international law. However, it must be made absolutely clear that only if imperialism renounces attempts to resolve by military means the historic argument between the two social systems can international relations be successfully directed into a channel of normal cooperation. This expresses the essence of the point very clearly. The plenum stressed in particular the need for cohesion and unity of action among the socialist community in the struggle to preserve peace.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 26 APR

LD262047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Today a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow City Party Organization.

It was stressed in the report by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and the speeches made that the Moscow Party Organization approaches the party congress organizationally strengthened and enriched with the valuable experience of leading the national economic and cultural construction. The plenum heard an extensive analysis of what the Muscovites have achieved in the years of the 5-year plan period. Attention was focused mainly on the shortcomings and unexploited possibilities in the development of the city's economy. The plenum's participants outlined ways of improving production efficiency and the quality of work everywhere, and submitted specific proposals aimed at eliminating the causes hampering further growth. The plenum reviewed tasks related to ensuring a high organizational and political standard for the forthcoming report-back and election campaign in the city party organization. In the light of party requirements the plenum set out the tasks related to the preparations for the congress, and marked out measures for the further perfecting of organizational and political work in the capital's party organization.

TIKHONOV PRESENTS WW II ANNIVERSARY MEDALS

LD292003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov presented the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, and 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45 anniversary medals to a group of members of the government and leaders of USSR departments and to active and direct participants in the Great Patriotic War. A number of comrades were presented with the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, anniversary medals. Comrade Tikhonov sincerely congratulated the award recipients and wished them fresh successes in the implementation of the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the fulfillment of important tasks in the accelerated development of all branches of the national economy.

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARDS TO VETERANS

LD262046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, today presented a group of Heroes of the Soviet Union, full holders of the Order of Glory and active participants in the war with Orders of the Patriotic War First and Second Class. The former frontline soldiers were also presented with anniversary medals Forty Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45.

Comrade Shevardnadze cordially congratulated the veterans who thanked him for the party's untiring care for those who fought on the fronts of the war.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV FESTIVE MEETING

LD262043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Representatives of union republics, prominent commanders, Heroes of the Soviet Union and of socialist labor arrived in the Hero City of Kiev today within the framework of the All-Union Commemoration Watch, which is being held on the eve of the celebration of the day of victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

In the evening a festive meeting took place on Victory Square. Over 50,000 people took part in it. Young people reported on the results of the shock-work watch of Komsomol collectives who have made fallen heroes members of their teams. The representatives of the country's youth were received by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MILITARY EXHIBITION OPENING

LD291523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet soldier, who bore the brunt of the hard years of the war with honor, is the central figure of an All-Union Art Exhibition entitled "40 Years Since the Great Victory", which opened in Moscow today. Present at the opening of the exhibition were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Comrade Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING

PM241545 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Apr 85 Sole Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The results of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet's financial and managerial activity in 1984 have been examined at a routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium. It was noted that the RSFSR River Fleet workers coped with the plan for freight shipment and loading and unloading work; the plan targets for marketable output and labor productivity in industry and for capital investment and commissioning of housing were fulfilled.

An extra 6.2 million metric tons of freight was shipped and the target for freight delivery to the regions of the extreme north and planned shipments of grain, timber, fuel, construction materials, and other freight were ensured.

At the same time the session noted that the plan was not met in a number of very important technical and economic indicators -- freight turnover, the shipment of certain types of national economic freight in the stipulated range, as well as passenger shipment, profit, prime cost, and labor productivity during transportation. Sectorial enterprises and organizations failed to improve their work efficiency, and work to improve the transportation process, ensure established traffic schedules are observed, and speed up the introduction of advanced labor practices and methods is still being slackly organized.

The adopted resolution instructs the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet to take measures to remove the shortcomings that have been revealed and to quickly formulate specific measures aimed at fundamentally improving the fleet's use, ensuring strict observance of traffic schedules, reducing the number of unladen runs, speeding up the handling of ships in ports and in berths, and introducing the achievements of science and technology.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the question of measures to further develop agriculture and other agro-industrial sectors of the Tomsk Oblast complex in the period 1986-1990. The session noted that the soviet and agricultural organs and the workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tomsk Oblast have achieved certain successes in developing agriculture. Gross output in 1981-1984 exceeded the average annual indicators of the 10th 5-Year Plan by 15 percent and purchases of potatoes, vegetables, meat, and milk increased. However, the level of agricultural development in the oblast is still failing to meet the goal of more fully meeting the population's growing needs in basic foodstuffs by means of local production. The yield from arable land and the productivity of livestock units is increasing only slowly, drained land is being poorly exploited, and the prime and labor costs of production are not being reduced. The material and technical base of sectors belonging to the agro-industrial complex needs to be strengthened. Fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets and socio-cultural facilities is running behind.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers confirmed a program of measures whose implementation will make it possible for the oblast to ensure an all-around increase in the production of arable and livestock products based on intensification of agriculture and the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced practice.

Certain other questions were also examined by the session. The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AWARDS WORKERS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded orders and medals to a large group of workers who have distinguished themselves most in work on the Baykal-Amur Railway. The awards are for successes achieved in the railway's construction and operation and for getting the mainline track laid ahead of schedule along its entire length. The Order of Lenin has beeen conferred upon 21 persons while the Order of the October Revolution has been awarded to 32 persons. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 29 Apr 85 LD]

POLITICAL OBSERVER VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC TASKS

LD281912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; political observer Georgiy Pryakhin video talk]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The pictures that you are now going to see were taken at the (? Magneulskiy) Mining and Enrichment Combine. Production capacities, a quarry with powerful dump-trucks and ore-carrying vehicles, are an essential feature of enterprises of this kind. These, too, are sure signs of established production: new homes in the settlement to which the combine has given new life; the shopping center that is under construction; the combines' hospital complex; the kindergarten, which is operating in a hectic, spring-like way; and ancillary farms, whose production goes directly to the workers' canteens.

It's a happy sight, but not an exceptional one: Only one thing, perhaps, is unusual here -- the fact that just a few years ago the combine was chronically failing to fulfill its production targets, so chronically, in fact, that the question of its closure arose. Everyone knows what an unfulfilled plan means: output that has not been delivered in full measure, and production facilities somewhere that are standing idle. But is that the whole story? If the plan is not fulfilled, then gaps have to be left in the happy sight that we have just been showing you: Instead of the new housing there is a gap; instead of the shopping center there is a gap. Failure to fulfill the plan, and this is quite fair and just, brings with it a narrowing of the social program of the enterprise. It has an effect both on the state of the economy and on the well-being of every worker. Seeing and understanding this link means seeing the social and political meaning of economic management.

As far as this particular enterprise is concerned, it is not easy to name one single key that has enabled it to emerge from many years of hold-ups. A part is played by the exacting attention displayed by the party organs; financial autonomy; and the personality of the director, Communist (Vissalon Viktorovich Chanturiya), who headed the enterprise in such a complicated situation. What's more the talk at the workers' meeting now is about the further development of the collective contracting system at the combine, the binding nature of our plans and pledges, their direct link with the basic realities of our life, with the level of our well-being, with the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the homeland, and the way in which they are applicable to the state.

Just think: We do not say the works plan or the kolkhoz plan, we say the state plan, in the interests of the state, of each and every one of us. In this sense the plans for the current, concluding year of the 5-year plan are doubly responsible, doubly pertinent to the whole state. The April Plenum of the party Central Committee raised the issue point-blank, as they say. The plan for 1985 has to be fulfilled, and it has to be fulfilled without any adjustment. This means that the plans for the current, second, quarter of the half-year have to be not simply fulfilled but overfulfilled, for if this is not done it will be difficult to compensate for the omissions that occurred at the beginning of the year. This is the requirement of today and of tomorrow; it is the requirement of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which, as stated at the plenum, has to be given an energetic send-off.

Let me end with another concrete fact. It is well known that the industries that have experienced shortcomings during the past winter include the transport industry. Nevertheless the railwaymen of Azerbaijan, for example, have started to overcome in winter, during unusually difficult conditions, a lagging behind that is of longstanding. On the strength of the quarter's results they have for the first time in a long time received a Challenge Red Banner.

Some people, you see, are overwhelmed and discouraged by difficulties and give up; while others are mobilized. Labor collectives like these face up to the difficulties with self-discipline, initiative, and a genuinely statesmanlike understanding of their state tasks. It is precisely this kind of mature understanding, this kind of mobilization, that is required from each one of us by the task set by the party's Central Committee plenum of making up during the precongress competition for what was lost at the beginning of the year and fulfilling the year's plan without any adjustment.

AUTO INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS EXAMINED

LD261636 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; F. Simakov video report]

[Text] Hundreds of organizations and customers in various areas of the country have not received promised small cars, which are manufactured at the Ustinov Automobile Works.

Every 1 and 1/2 minutes an automobile rolls off the main conveyor. Such is the work rhythm, and it is strictly observed. The factory is fulfilling the plan, but unfortunately the small cars are going not to the dispatch point but here, to the yard outside the works or to this test track.

[Begin video interview with V.P. Andrianov, deputy director of the automobile works]

[Simakov] Vadim Petrovich, how many cars have been accumulated here?

[Andrianov] There are now 9,300 automobiles that we cannot dispatch. Particular concern is aroused by the fact that among these vehicles 3,600 are vans that are eagerly expected on enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and agricultural equipment enterprises in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, in Belorussia, and Stavropol for spring field work. We have to dispatch 22,300 automobiles in April, including 7,040 vans. To this end the railway workers have to supply us with no less than 80 double-deck freight cars daily.

[Simakov] Vadim Petrovich, what measures have you decided to take?

[Andrianov] Of the concrete measures we have adopted it is appropriate to mention two. First, we have required our representatives for guaranteed repair and mechanical servicing in various areas of the country to conduct a search for freight cars in their areas and urgently send them back to us.

Unfortunately according to statements and reports of representatives from Minsk, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, and Rostov they have not yet managed to find any freight cars. Second, having analyzed our options, and despite the fact that it will cause us extra expense, we have expressed our readiness to the railway-workers to load the vehicles onto the freight cars. So far we have not received the freight cars. [end video interview]

You cannot say that the railway-workers have remained indifferent. Here is a telegram with an order from the minister of the railways.

[A telegram is shown on screen stating that due to the shortage of wagons "production at auto works has ceased, which is unacceptable."] It is clearly stated here that there is a lack of the required surveillance on the use of double-decker freight cars and that they have been used for other goods, and that they have been late in being returned. Meanwhile, however, the works' conveyor belt operates rythmically.

The small cars pile up as before outside the works. Somewhere they are being awaited, and they still don't arrive.

We were informed that the railway workers have only partially been able to help the Ustinov autoworkers. Interruptions in the delivery of specialized freight cars continues. Today there are more than 5,000 Ural small cars outside the enterprise that have not been dispatched.

BRIEFS

RSFSR FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS -- The Russian Federation's industrial workers have fulfilled the plan for marketing of products in the first quarter an RSFSR CSA report says. The volume of industrial production grew 1.2 percent compared with the same period last year while average daily output grew 3.4 percent. Output of most of the main types of industrial products incrneased. However, output of a number of articles was somewhat lower than in the first quarter of last year. The plan of gas and iron ore extraction, chemical pesticides, automation and computer equipment, equipment for the light and food industries, tractors, excavators, sewn goods, footwear, meat, motorcycles and motor scooters, and other products was fulfilled. At the same time, the plan for extraction and primary processing of oil was not fulfilled. Also unfulfilled was the production plan of steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and threads, electric motors for alternating current, chemical equipment, timber, paper, refrigerators and freezers, and some other consumer goods. The collectives of associations and enterprises are raising their efficiency and discipline, and mobilizing existing reserves to overcome the backlog that has occurred in certain areas of their work and to meet the targets set by the plan and by socialist obligations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Apr 85 LD]

NEW AMMONIA FACILITY STARTS UP -- The Grodno "Azot" Association's fourth production facility has started up. The facility has a planned capacity of 450,000 metric tons of ammonia per annum. It is energy-saving, using vapor from chemical reactions that powers all machines and compressors with the help of a turbine. The equipment of the first three facilities is imported, in particular of Japanese make, while the new facility is operated by Soviet-made machinery. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 27 Apr 85 LD]

AZERBAIJAN OIL WELLS -- The collective of the Ali-Bayramly Oil and Gas Extraction Administration named after the 26 Baku commissars has achieved great success in its work. The collective's workers have realized numerous technical measures since the beginning of 1985 and as a result daily production increased by 30 tons, compared with the same period last year. A total of 9 wells have been put into operation during the past 4 months and 13 more wells will be sunk by the end of the year. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 26 Apr 85 GF]

CSSR SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON PROGNOZ-10 MISSION

LD270823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Summary] Petr Pelekhov interviews Stanislav Fischer, deputy director of the CSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Astronomy, and one of the coordinators of the space project, in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Space Research where the launch [of Prognoz-10] is being monitored:

Fischer says [in Russian] the project is of great importance for the CSSR, and that preparations have been in progress for 8 years. Technical as well as organizational problems had to be overcome. This was an unprecedentedly major project in terms of cost, and work investment. This project can be compared in this sense to the Vega project. For the first time an on-board computer is being used to control the entire progress of the experiment. This computer must determine the moment of shock wave occurrence, and accordingly switch on the operational programs of the instruments, carry out intensified recording of data, and generally do what cannot be done by means of a standard automatic program. It can be said this is a "robot-satellite" in flight.

BRIEFS

PSKOV TELEVISION SERVICE IMPROVED -- The choice of television programs has increased for the inhabitants of Pskov. From today they can watch broadcasts not just of central and local television but also transmissions from Leningrad. This has become possible thanks to the commissioning of a radio relay line and a new retransmitter at Pskov Television Center. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85 LD]

SOVIET ANTARCTIC COMMUNICATIONS -- Satellite communications equipment has been delivered to the Soviet Antarctic station Molodezhnaya. The space radio bridge will be put into operation within the next few days and will provide for an even more reliable, and more rapid communications link with the sixth continent. The new station has been created in the framework of the international intergovernmental and commercial organization Inmarsat, to which more than 40 countries, including the Soviet Union, belong. The Molodezhnaya station is thus one more ship on the list of the 3,500 sea vessels equipped with on-board satellite communications equipment. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 10 Apr 85 LD]

VOLGOGRAD TECHNICAL TRAINING -- Volgograd: A wide-ranging experiment on the introduction of a complex program for the special-purpose and intensive training of specialists, in keeping with the growing requirements of the scientific-technological revolution, is taking place in the country's higher educational institutions. The Volgograd Polytechnical Institute is a pilot institute in this experiment. A regional coordination and scientific-methodological council of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions of the Russian Federation has been meeting there. At the center of attention of the scientists is the education of a new type of engineer, as well as a number of other problems of academic and higher educational science. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85 LD]